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The Curation Crisis

From basket-burrowing mice to fungus-driven decay, the threats are real where millions of artifacts reside in forgotten storage sites across the nation. Archeologist S. Terry Childs reports on what's being done to quell the crisis.



A Crumbling House of Knowledge

The Vanishing Record of the Archeological Record

FRANCIS P. McMANAMON

TOO FEW ARCHEOLOGISTS spend enough time and effort considering the long-term preservation and use of collections, records, and reports—which is all that remains of the archeological record after a site has been

excavated. For sites that have been destroyed, whether by modern development, natural erosion, or scientific excavation, they are all the heritage that's left for future generations. Compounding the problem is the fact that the percentage of the archeological record in collections, rather than in situ, is growing daily.

These materials are in desperate need of attention. In many cases, they have been cast adrift, abandoned in museums, public agencies, and university basements, where—unnoticed and uncared for—they slowly, steadily deteriorate. These conditions persist even though they have never been acceptable for federal collections. Since 1990, government-wide regulations (36 CFR 79) have made it very clear that high standards of care are expected for federally owned and administered archeological collections.

Implementing the standards called for by statute and regulation represents a big challenge. Federal agencies are responsible for the curation of vast numbers of artifacts, other remains, and records of investigations from sites on land they manage or that their activities have disturbed. Artifacts removed from public lands are considered the property, and therefore the responsibility, of the agency administering the land. Other agencies are likewise charged with taking care of the artifacts and records resulting from the thousands of public undertakings they oversee on non-federal land. Millions of dollars have been used not only to collect this material, but also to analyze and interpret the context that yielded it.

WITH PROPER STUDY, this enormous bank of information can provide important clues about the past. However, future research will be successful only if artifacts and associated records stay together, and both can be found in usable condition. Adequate curation is essential for these conditions to be met.

Nearly a decade ago, the General Accounting Office reported that federal agencies were not doing a good job in caring for their archeological collections. At the eight agency offices inspected, GAO investigators found no adequate systems to

account for the location or composition of collections from agency lands. Even beyond that, the agencies had no guidelines for judging the adequacy of facilities nor did they systematically inspect them before or after depositing collections.

The National Park Service, which has the most detailed picture of the collections problem, estimates that it will take decades and millions of dollars to overcome it. Other agencies have begun their own assessments, but much remains to be done. In the Department of the Interior, a department-wide effort is underway to improve the management and care of all museum objects, with archeological artifacts making up a large part of them.

Archeologists and others responsible for collections, records, and reports must rise to the challenge of preserving these resources for future use. Long-range plans and programs are needed. Although immediate steps may be necessary to avoid disaster in specific cases, a quick fix will

not meet the general need. Agencies must work with museums and vice versa to promote the use of these collections, reports, and records in research, interpretation, and public outreach.

RECENTLY, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt acknowledged the need for more attention to the problem. In a March 6 policy memorandum to senior department officials, Secretary Babbitt wrote that “these collections and the reports of the archeological studies that generated them are among the few means left to future generations from which they can learn about prehistory and certain poorly recorded aspects of history in North America.” Secretary Babbitt urged DOI personnel to join forces with other agencies to work cooperatively on the problem.

A task force from the Society for American Archaeology has affirmed the substantial challenge that exists if the archeological record in collections is to be preserved for use in the future. Later in this issue the conclusions of that task force are described in detail. In order to improve the situation, all members of the archeological profession—indeed, everyone who cares about America's past—must rise to meet the challenge.

Francis P. McManamon is Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Department of the Interior, and Chief, Archeological Assistance, National Park Service.

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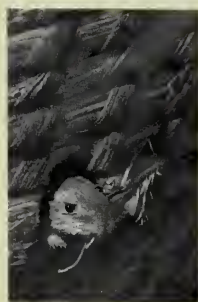
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UNIVERSITY OF DENVER/ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONSERVATION CENTER



GROSSMAN & ASSOCIATES

"Liberty and no Slavery," "Washington and Independence"—coins bearing these early patriotic imprints are just a few of the nearly 29,000 artifacts unearthed recently on New York's Lower East Side. Perhaps most surprising, however, is the cut-stone craftsmanship of the find's centerpiece, above. Page 5.



The Curation Crisis

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News, Views, and Recently Noted

Making History in the Field

Historical archeology expressed its gratitude to the National Park Service on January 5 for the role the organization and its archeologists have played over the decades in fostering the discipline's growth. At its 28th annual meeting, in Washington, D.C., the Society for Historical Archeology honored the NPS with its prestigious Award of Merit.

In presenting the award, president of the SHA Elizabeth J. Reitz cited NPS contributions in "providing a new discipline its first home and for an unbroken tradition of supporting national historical archeology."

From its first foray into historical archeology to the present, the Park Service has maintained a presence in the field, providing resources and expertise. Today, historic period sites make up a large part of the fieldwork in North America.

The equation of archeology, famous historic sites, and the NPS was first formed in 1934 at Jamestown Island, when the early English settle-

ment became the site of the nation's first large-scale excavation of a historic place. To do the job, the NPS brought together scholars from academia and manpower from the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The wedding of archeology and history was an experiment, but it was repeated and refined over the years in places like North Carolina's Fort Raleigh, Pennsylvania's Fort Necessity Battlefield, the Narbonne House in Salem, Civil War entrenchments at Georgia's Kennesaw Mountain, and Death Valley. These projects and others like them represent the early and continuing support for the discipline.

National Park Service Director Roger Kennedy was presented the award on January 27 by new SHA president Donna Seifert. Present at the ceremony in the director's office were Kate Stevenson, new NPS associate director for cultural resources, Douglas H. Scovill, NPS chief anthropologist (who had represented the NPS at the earlier ceremony), and Francis P. McManamon, DOI

departmental consulting archeologist.

Protecting Preservation's Interests

Preservation professionals from a host of disciplines have banded together to form their own association. The American Cultural Resources Association, formed in March, will promote the professional, ethical, and business practices of preservation.

"The National Historic Preservation Program, like other federal programs, is under assault in the Congress, but I'm convinced we can help save it," says Charles Niquette, an archeologist and the recently elected president of ACRA. Among its other goals, the association aims to promote public education, foster a good business environment for preservation firms, and establish standards of professional ethics.

According to Niquette, no other association addresses the unique business needs of the wide assortment of firms that make up the cultural resource industry. ACRA's board and membership represent the interests of

archeologists, historians, landscape architects, and makers of public policy.

ACRA's first goal will be to assure continued funding and enforcement of preservation laws. With that in mind, the association has hired a government relations firm to lobby Congress.

ACRA is the result of a series of meetings between business owners and members of various professional societies that recognized the many interests that industry members share. Voting memberships are available to businesses whose profit comes from preservation services. Associate memberships are open to organizations and individuals in academia and government.

ACRA's plans for the future include a newsletter, a site on the World Wide Web, and a job opportunity service.

For more information, contact Thomas R. Wheaton, Executive Director, c/o New South Associated, Inc., 6150 East Ponce de Leon Ave., Stone Mountain, GA 30083, (404) 498-3809, fax (404) 498-3809, e-mail tomwheaton@aol.com.

Lot 58, block 378 on Manhattan's Lower East Side—until lately home to a squatters' tenement rife with drug trouble—is one of the last places you'd expect to find archeology. It's a place of constant change, a quintessential modern environment, with a thriving Latino community gradually supplanting crack houses and chop shops. Yet here the past survives, as city officials learned soon after their first stroll through the rubble of the lot, which was to host a new headquarters for the police of the Housing Authority.

Below the debris of the now-demolished tenement was a city from another time. That's what contract archeologist Joel Grossman and his crew found when their backhoes, custom-fitted with flat blades for thin scraping, began deftly removing surface soil mixed with three feet of 20th century demolition debris. City documents indicated there could be 19th century remains on the property, which led the Landmarks Preservation Commission to require subsurface testing.

As the archeologists slowly peeled their way back to the early 1800s, parts of a building surfaced that had earlier escaped city archivists and cartographers. An 1823 Dutch coin in its foundation suggested that the structure predated the site's earliest documented building by two to three decades.

Then, says Grossman, "I came across a beautifully rendered, completely preserved cistern of dry-laid, cut stone, with several layers of clay in the base to seal it. Very subtly engineered." Its inlet and outlet drains, made of cut stone and brick, ran in gradual inclines to conduct the water. As it turns out, the cistern is a rare artifact from a sparsely documented period of urban water technology.

Grossman, realizing the find probably qualified for the National Register, readied himself to report to the city.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandated that the cistern be protected because the project was receiving funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Grossman, allaying fears that the discovery spelled the end of construction, outlined a plan that ultimately testified to the effectiveness of the act as well as the city's response to it.

The Landmarks Preservation Commission and the Housing Authority worked closely to bring off a tightly coordinated project aimed at satisfying the 106 requirements. Agency representatives—a constant presence at the site—not only saw the cistern reveal its contents, "they were out there doing their work," says Grossman, "so things didn't get slowed down at some desk."

A high-tech lab sprouted in the rough urban lot. Beneath portable plastic shelters, archeologists recorded the cistern complex with the aid of a computer transit station, which then transferred the site's features—plotted to within 0.01 inch accuracy—to desktop mapping software, which in turn translated the information to city coordinate and elevation data for the site, depicted on the Housing Authority's project plans. A wide-angle Rolleimetric camera produced a metrically precise film record of the site from a range of 3D perspectives. In two weeks, the archeologists were finished.

Against a backdrop that had all the makings of what Grossman calls "a high-profile, politically-charged, gut'em and build'em" situation, the crew had recovered some 29,000 Civil War era artifacts, most in excellent condition. With scores of museum quality materials—chamber pots, coins, bottles, buttons, marbles—the find ranks as perhaps one of the most extensive ever on the Lower East Side, says Grossman.

The trenches laborers dug during construction of the cistern yield the best clues to its age. The blue and black designs found on ceramic fragments did not appear on American dishware until the 1840s, Grossman says. Ready-made clues—pre-1867 coins found in the cistern's fill—also help date its period of use and eventual abandonment.

Artifacts aside, the cistern has its own story to tell. According to archival records, the Lower East Side was connected to the Croton reservoir system through in-street water pipes as of 1852. When residents actually had water coming into their homes through these pipes is unclear, however. The post-1864 abandonment of the cistern suggests that actual hookup to the street mains was anything but prompt.

Taken with the rich portrait of early New York life emerging from the site, a stream of high-level officials came to visit. Some even expressed dismay that the discovery could not remain exposed and turned into a museum (the cistern was reburied in chemically neutral clay, preserving it for future generations while allowing the construction to move forward). The careful photographic documentation of the site, however, will enable future archeologists to reconstruct it in 3D. High-resolution blow-ups were given to the Housing Authority.

The excavation exemplifies how historic preservation can work in the midst of inhospitable circumstances: a decayed urban setting, a high-pressure construction schedule, and city officials anxious about section 106 compliance. The result shows that it's possible to care for the past even in a place defined by its headlong rush to the future.

Peeling Back the Big Apple



GROSSMAN & ASSOCIATES



Professional Identity Public Participation

Charles R. McGimsey III

Most archaeologists still do not see the need for presenting a strong positive image of the discipline as a profession—to the public or even to each other.

DESPITE THE BEST EFFORTS of the Society of Professional Archaeologists, most archaeologists still do not see the need for presenting a strong positive image of the discipline as a profession—to the public or even to each other. They know who they are and what their ethics are, and so should everyone else. Unfortunately, the world doesn't work that way.

I often hear comments like "I don't need SOPA to tell me I'm a professional" and "There isn't enough in *American Antiquity* that interests me so I dropped my membership." This attitude misses the point of being a member. The key thing professional organizations do is not give members a journal to read or a certificate to put on the wall. A professional organization identifies you to the public and speaks for you when you are not able to speak for yourself—or more effectively than you can speak as an individual.

SOPA, for example, has developed an enforceable code of ethics for archaeologists, one of the main ways a discipline defines itself as a profession to the public. The Society for American Archaeology, for its part, represents the discipline to federal and state governments (in addition to the public). Both organizations, like the Society for Historic Archaeology, the American Institute of Archaeology, and the American Anthropological Association, support the profession in ways that the individual cannot.

Are we really so dense that we can't see this? Must we wait for states or the federal government to require licenses before we start supporting the organizations that represent us?

At the same time, if defining ourselves as professionals excludes the public from the discipline, we will have won the battle but lost the war.

When do we draw the line and when do we throw open the gates for public involvement? In the area of discovery, the public has long been a positive force. Perhaps a third to a half of the 23,000 sites on file in Arkansas were found by non-professionals. The discipline's responsibility in the future is to encourage this while providing the leadership and training to ensure that sites are recorded in a systematized way. But even a poorly reported site provides some information. At worst, it hasn't destroyed any.

This is not true in the areas of recovery and curation, where the highest level of professionalism must be fostered. I point this out to emphasize that in working with the public we must not

sweep with too broad a broom. This is not to say that the public shouldn't be involved here; by utilizing non-professionals, initiatives like the Arkansas Archeological Society's survey certification program benefit the discipline by extending limited resources. But those in charge must be encouraged (required, insofar as possible) to perform in a highly professional manner, adhering to a professional code of ethics.

In the interpretation of collections from specific sites, I believe there is the potential for an entire new era in the very near future. Traditionally, except for the von Danikens of the world, interpretation has largely been left to the professionals. Most others simply don't have adequate access to collections and records so that even if they have the time and the ability, there has been little likelihood of their making significant contributions. The computer, however, could blow this wide open.

The Survey's computerized accession records have come to include increasingly detailed descriptions of artifacts and the sites they come from, with data on vegetation, geology, hydrology, elevation, slope, etc. These files, once published, are potentially available to all without damage to the original data. I believe the non-professional should be encouraged to utilize these data, manipulate them, play with them, massage them.

Those inputting the data always see more potential than can be followed up in the initial (and usually only) report. Why shouldn't the interested nonprofessional be encouraged to take it from there? The computer literate can download files to their homes and work on them to their heart's content. There will be redundancy, frustration, inefficiency, wrong paths, and downright errors, but there can also be genuine contributions, flashes of insight, and dogged additions to knowledge.

As in the area of discovery, there will be a need for education and guidance, and not every attempt will be a contribution. Some results could even have a negative effect, but on the whole the discipline can only benefit from harnessing this whole new energy mass. If the profession handles it correctly—as a profession—new frontiers in public involvement could be just around the corner.

Contact Charles R. McGimsey III at the Arkansas Archeological Survey, P.O. Box 1249, Fayetteville, AR 72702-1249, (501) 575-3556, fax (501) 575-5453.

Protecting the Nation's Archeological Heritage

Oregon Man Convicted of Trafficking Indian Artifacts

Michael King Julian Hammer, 50, of Jacksonville, Oregon, was sentenced on September 26 after pleading guilty to two felony counts of selling artifacts taken from federal lands in south-east Utah. Hammer was arrested after he sold the items to undercover agents from the Bureau of Land Management.

U.S. District Court Judge Michael R. Hogan suspended the jail time and sentenced Hammer to 30 months probation and a \$1,500 fine. Assistant U.S. Attorney Jeff Kent also negotiated a plea agreement in which Hammer would forfeit to the U.S. government Native American artifacts and human remains found in his home during the execution of a search warrant. The remains will be repatriated to the affiliated tribe.

A rare beaver tail rattle that Hammer sold to the agents was traced to a site on BLM land in San Juan County, Utah. The investigation also led to the recovery of significant Anasazi artifacts that Hammer took from federal land and sold to a museum in Los Angeles.

The BLM encourages citizens to report all archeological violations on public lands in Oregon and Washington State by calling 1-800-333-SAVE (7283).

Site Violation Trips Up White Collar Criminal

A businessman caught burying concealed assets at a national monument has been found guilty of bankruptcy fraud and violating the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).

On July 21, James L. Wiggins, U.S. Attorney for the middle district of Georgia, announced that Robert D. Krotzer, a Buffalo, New York, businessman now residing in South Carolina, agreed to the civil forfeiture of \$125,000 and a 1993 Chevrolet Blazer valued at \$13,475. The forfeitures arose out of an incident at Georgia's Ocmulgee National Monument.

On November 10, 1993, National Park Service Assistant Chief Ranger Pete Schula discovered Krotzer digging at Ocmulgee. The entire monument—which contains sites dating from the Mississippian Period (700-1500 A.D.) to the last century—is considered an

archeological property. Thus the digging violated ARPA.

Krotzer was in fact trying to hide \$1.6 million in gold, platinum, and currency. Subsequent investigation by the Park Service, the FBI, and the IRS revealed that a Buffalo business controlled by Krotzer—Kayak

Manufacturing Corporation, one of the Northeast's largest manufacturers of above-ground pools—had filed for bankruptcy in 1990.

On July 14, 1994, Krotzer pled guilty to a felony charge of bankruptcy fraud/concealment of assets in the U.S. District Court for the western district of New York. In related civil forfeiture actions in the middle district of Georgia, he agreed to forfeit \$125,000 to the United States as property involved in bankruptcy fraud.

Krotzer forfeited the Blazer as property used in an ARPA violation. Through the facilitation of the U.S. Marshals Service, the seized vehicle will go to the monument, which had retained custody of it pending proceedings against Krotzer.

Emergency Import Restrictions Extended

The U.S. Information Agency has extended emergency import restrictions on

Moche culture materials from the Sipan archeological region of Peru's Lambayeque Valley and Mayan materials from Guatemala's Peten region. The agency extended the restrictions—which took effect in 1990 and 1991, respectively—for another three years.

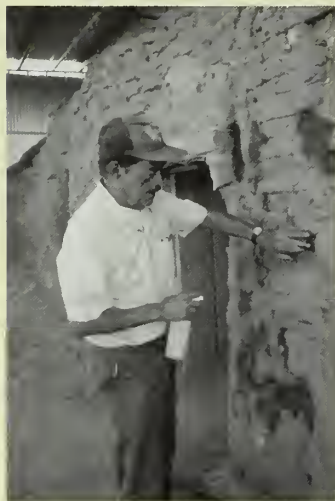
Looting in Sipan has already been reduced by the restrictions, imposed by USIA pursuant to the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 2603). Following the recommendations of its cultural property advisory committee, the agency determined that the archeologically rich region is vulnerable to looting of crisis proportions. The archeological record provides the only knowledge of Moche culture, which existed from ca. 100 to 800 A.D.

The Peten region, inhabited by the Mayas from about 1200 B.C. to 1500 A.D., was also deemed in jeopardy of looting and destruction. The Mayas developed a sophisticated writing system, but little else is known about them beyond what limited excavation has revealed. The extension of import restrictions on

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Dust, Heat, and No Pay

IN PUBLIC ARCHEOLOGY circles, the words "resource protection" are uttered so often they may as well be an occupational mantra. Still, in the face of dwindling budgets, even believers begin to lose faith, and looting—like ivory poaching and pollution—begins to take on the aspect of something that is beyond control.



DAVID YUBETA

Frank Estrada helps stabilize Calabazas, a Spanish colonial structure, for the Park Service. Private landowners also look to the stewards for help.

Yet, in Arizona, nearly 450 people, without pay and of their own accord, clamber over rugged terrain, patrol dusty trails, and endure sweltering heat just to keep an eye on the state's archeological heritage. From July 1993 to July 1994, they spent nearly 8,000 hours at it, visiting sites almost 3,000 times. They clocked another 7,900 hours surveying, mapping, and performing a variety of other tasks.

They are Arizona's site stewards, and in terms of public involvement, could mean a brighter future for the state's past.

Looting and rapid development threaten Arizona's abundance of archeological sites, and there are too few state and federal agents to monitor them. "Some agencies around here cover a tremendous amount of acreage," says Frank Sumrak, who is with the southern Arizona office of the National Park Service. "It's almost impossible to provide enough staffing that would actually get to these sites on a frequent basis. Sad to say that some of these places may not be checked out for a couple of months."

In the summer of 1991, when a Park Service archeologist went to check on Three Roof Ruin, an 800-year-old Anasazi structure in a remote section of Glen Canyon, she found that vandals had removed wall beams and a ceiling beam to burn in a campfire.

Then-governor Bruce Babbitt introduced the volunteer idea in 1985. Babbitt had heard of the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network, in which stewards do surveys, record private collections, and help educate. At the first meeting of the

Arizona archeology advisory commission in December '85, Babbitt suggested a similar program for his state. After consulting with the Texas network and another in British Columbia, the commission gave the go-ahead to the program, now sponsored by public land managers and the Hopi tribal government.

In 1987 there were 27 stewards. Today, in addition to the roughly 450 of them, there are 37 regional coordinators, their assistants, and about 100 candidates lined up for training.

The state preservation office, which runs the program, selects, trains, and certifies the volunteers. Each goes through a screening process, followed by three hours of classroom training and five hours of fieldwork. Prospective stewards learn how to interpret antiquity laws, identify sites, gather evidence, and make reports.

Their main objective is monitoring, but stewards help out in other ways as well, recording oral histories, stabilizing ruins, surveying and monitoring sites, and acting as liaisons between the Arizona preservation office and the community.

For each property, stewards get a site kit detailing its significance, location, access, and law enforcement coverage. To keep this information out of looters' hands, only one kit exists per site, with a master copy at the regional office. Stewards must keep the kit within view at all times or lock it in their vehicle.

The stewards, who do not carry weapons, avoid confronting vandals and pothunters, who are often armed. However, a steward's mere presence can make a difference, says Sumrak. "A potential pothunter scouting out an area might see one of these individuals walking around" and be deterred, he says. What's more, reports by stewards have led to several looter prosecutions [see story on theft of Arizona shrine goods].

DESPITE THEIR circumscribed role, stewards frequently find themselves in the thick of the hide and seek between looters and preservationists. "You scare them off one site and they go to another one," says program coordinator Mary Estes. "We're seeing vandalism in the southern part of the state that we've never seen before."

Still, in some areas of Arizona, pothunting has been a hobby for generations, and locals have a hard time accepting that they are breaking the law. In the north, says Estes, even sheriffs have been known to do it.

Although Phoenix boasts over 100 stewards, with another 65 for Flagstaff and Sedona, "when you get over to [where] the big pothunting is done full-time—we're lucky to be able to field 10 people," says Estes. "We can't find any more that we can trust." Often, even if people are not looters themselves, they have a friend or relative who is.

The frustration is compounded by elected law enforcement officials who, fearing voter disfavor, are reluctant to prosecute offenders to the full extent of the law. Estes says this not only discourages the stewards, but also sends a message to officers in the field, perhaps making them less inclined to enforce the law.

Despite the challenges, Estes expects that the stewards are here to stay. "We're hoping that five or ten years down the road we'll see less vandalism in Arizona."

Mayan materials stems from a request by the government of Guatemala.

The U.S. action intends to reduce the incentive to loot, to stimulate professional archeology, and to encourage legislative and educational efforts to promote protection.

The Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act enables U.S. participation in the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the movement of cultural property across international borders. The United States has imposed similar emergency restrictions on pre-Colombian artifacts from the Cara Sucia region of El Salvador, certain antique Andean textiles from Bolivia, and archeological material from the Niger River Valley in Mali.

Arizonans Indicted for Selling Shrine Goods, Petroglyphs

Operation Heritage, a combined effort by federal law enforcement agencies to stem the theft and destruction of Arizona's archeological heritage, has led to the indictment of eight people. Federal grand juries in Phoenix returned three separate indictments in August charging the eight with ARPA violations.

The first indictment results from an investigation by the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service, with assistance from the U.S. Customs Service, the San Carlos Apache Tribe, the U.S. Marine Fisheries Service, and the Rocky

Mountain Information Network. The indictment charges Larry R. Hedrick, 55, of Apache Junction; Rick L. Shaw, 44, of Cave Creek; and Jerald S. Sullivan, 34, of Gilbert with conspiracy (18 USC 371) and trafficking in unlawfully removed archeological resources (16 USC 470ee[b]). Sullivan faces an additional charge of interstate transportation of stolen property (18 USC 2314), and Shaw is also charged as an accessory after the fact (18 USC 3).

The indictment alleges that Shaw and Sullivan, firemen for the city of Mesa, enlisted Hedrick—at the time director of the Superstition Mountain Museum—to sell a number of wooden bows stolen from the San Carlos Apache Reservation. Shaw was allegedly one of a group who removed a ceramic pot, staffs, and bows from a reservation cave once used as a shrine. The bows, believed to be Mogollon, date from 900 to 1200 A.D. According to the indictment, Hedrick arranged a meeting between an undercover federal agent and Sullivan, who sold about 40 of the bows for approximately \$50,000.

The transportation of stolen property charge stems from an incident in which Sullivan allegedly took 10 of the bows from Arizona to Nevada. The indictment also states that Shaw, to protect Sullivan, deliberately led federal agents to a place from which he knew the bows had not been taken, making

him an accessory after the fact.

The investigation leading to the second indictment was conducted by the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service, assisted by the Arizona Game and Fish Department. In this case, the indictment charges Adam Lee Bruce, 31, John Bruce, 68, and Becky Whitted, 27, all of Ashfork, with conspiracy (18 USC 371), unlawful removal of archeological resources (16 USC 470ee[a]), trafficking in unlawfully removed archeological resources (16 USC 470ee[b]), and theft of public property (18 USC 641).

According to the indictment, Adam Bruce sold four petroglyphs to undercover federal agents on or about January 19, 1994, when he described John Bruce as the "mastermind" of a conspiracy to remove petroglyphs from the Kaibab National Forest. The indictment also alleges that on February 23, 1994, Becky Whitted went with Adam Bruce to Phoenix, where he sold an undercover federal agent five petroglyphs for \$1,500.

The third indictment, stemming from a BLM investigation, charges Michael Lee Collins, 38, of Phoenix, and Bobby Gene Shipley, 36, of Glendale, with conspiracy (18 USC 371), unlawful removal of archeological resources (16 USC 470ee[a]), and trafficking in unlawfully removed archeological resources (16 USC 470ee[b]). The indictment alleges that on June

22, 1994, Collins and Shipley dug at Pueblo Pato, a site managed by the BLM on Perry Mesa, north of Phoenix, removing a ground stone tool and a number of beads from the site.

Paul K. Charlton, assistant U.S. Attorney in Phoenix, is handling all three prosecutions.

Arizona Judge Receives High Honor

On November 22, the Secretary of the Interior presented the Honorable Sherry Hutt, who sits on the Maricopa, Arizona, Superior Court, with the Department of the Interior's Conservation Service Award, one of the highest honors that can be bestowed on a private citizen. In giving the award, the Secretary recognized Judge Hutt's commitment to protecting the nation's archeological heritage.

Hutt is a nationally recognized expert on ARPA as well as other federal laws affecting archeological resources and case preparation. She served as an assistant U.S. Attorney for the district of Arizona from 1982 to 1986, when she was involved in investigating and prosecuting cases on federal lands in that state.

Since 1984, Hutt has served as an instructor in several training programs on archeological protection and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act sponsored by the Departments of the Interior (National Park Service), Justice (Office of Legal Education), and Treasury

(Federal Law Enforcement Training Center); the Air Force; and the University of Nevada (Reno).

She is the author of *The Civil Prosecution Process of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1993), as well as law review articles dealing with archeological resource protection law and the illegal trafficking in Native American human remains and cultural property. Hutt is coauthor of *Archeological Resource Protection* (Washington, DC: Preservation Press, 1992).

Golf Course Donates Rare Site

The site of a Late Archaic period shell ring—offering a glimpse of some of the first North Americans to shape and fire pottery—has been donated to the South Carolina Heritage Trust. Buzzard's Island, situated in a tiny, isolated coastal marsh next to the East Charleston Country Club, was given to the state department of natural resources as part of a mitigation agreement between the East Cooper Golf Company and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The company's coastal property happens to be a favored roosting spot for the wood stork, an endangered species, and East Cooper has had an agreement with the federal government to preserve space for the birds. But when Hurricane Hugo hit, the roosting area was destroyed.

After consulting with Fish and Wildlife and the department of natural resources, the company agreed to donate property to replace what was lost.

Trust archeologist Christopher Judge says that "several sites could have been chosen, but we had our eyes on [Buzzard's Island]." The site—placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970—has been nominated to the Statewide Assessment of Cultural Sites, the 100 most significant archeological sites targeted for Historic Trust Protection.

A fortunate convergence of circumstances made Buzzard's Island the obvious choice for donation. The island is not only the site of a shell ring; wood storks roost in its scrubby trees, and one of the state's rarest plants, the tiny-leaved buckthorn, grows there. Since the plant thrives on alkaline soil, it is found almost exclusively on or near shell rings—seashells, trash, and other unwanted debris Native Americans discarded in "rings" around their villages. Investigators at Buzzard's Island have uncovered what are believed to be pits where the early residents steamed their shellfish.

The shell rings, which are 3,000 to 5,000 years old, provide one of the oldest records of human occupation on South Carolina's coast. Similar rings have been found on the shores of southern South Carolina and Georgia.

"Buzzard's Island is one of those unusual situations

where everyone wins," says Judge. The donation, valued at \$5,000, costs the taxpayers nothing, the golf company is happy with the agreement, and the Trust has acquired an important site.

U.S., El Salvador Agree to Import Restriction

Thousands of years before the arrival of Spanish galleons, indigenous cultures thrived in Central America. Proof of their long presence is evident in the region's abundant archeological sites. Valuable and often exotic, prehispanic artifacts are coveted by the illicit international antiquities market.

In El Salvador, the desire to get a piece of this market has led to looting of crisis proportions and vast, irreparable damage to the country's archeological resources. In response, the United States and El Salvador have signed an agreement that prohibits these archeological goods from crossing American borders. Signed at State Department headquarters on March 8, the memorandum of understanding would prevent certain categories of prehispanic materials from entering the United States without an export permit issued by El Salvador.

The first-ever cultural property agreement of its kind between the United States and another country, the memorandum is a response to a request from El Salvador for help in stopping the pillage of its cultural heritage. Prehispanic civilizations existed in El Salvador from about 1700

B.C. to 1550 A.D.

Agreements such as this one are an outcome of UNESCO's 1983 Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act, enacted to stop the kind of looting that is being seen in places like El Salvador. Both the United States and El Salvador are parties to the U.S. 1970 UNESCO Convention, an international framework of cooperation among countries to reduce the illicit movement of cultural property across international borders.

There are 81 signatories to the Convention, any of which may submit to the United States a request seeking the protection of import controls. Requests are submitted to the U.S. Information Agency, which determines whether import restrictions are appropriate.

Signing the memorandum of understanding on behalf of the U.S. government was Penn Kemble, deputy director of the USIA, and Alexander E. Watson, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Her Excellency Ana Cristina Sol, the ambassador of El Salvador, signed on behalf of her country.

The U.S. Customs Service has published a list of archeological materials restricted from import in the Federal Register (as "Prehispanic Artifacts From El Salvador," 60 Fed. Reg. 13352 [1995]) (to be codified as 19 CFR Part 12). A Canadian request for a bilateral agreement seeking U.S. protection of that country's resources is pending.

The Curation Crisis

Decay threatens to cave in the canyon of cardboard boxes, water-soaked and crumpling from the weight of their contents. Here and there artifacts poke through or spill from bags with labels long gone or blurred beyond legibility. Mice droppings litter the floor; the stench is thick. Clearly this a forgotten corner of the universe.

Welcome to a federal curation facility.

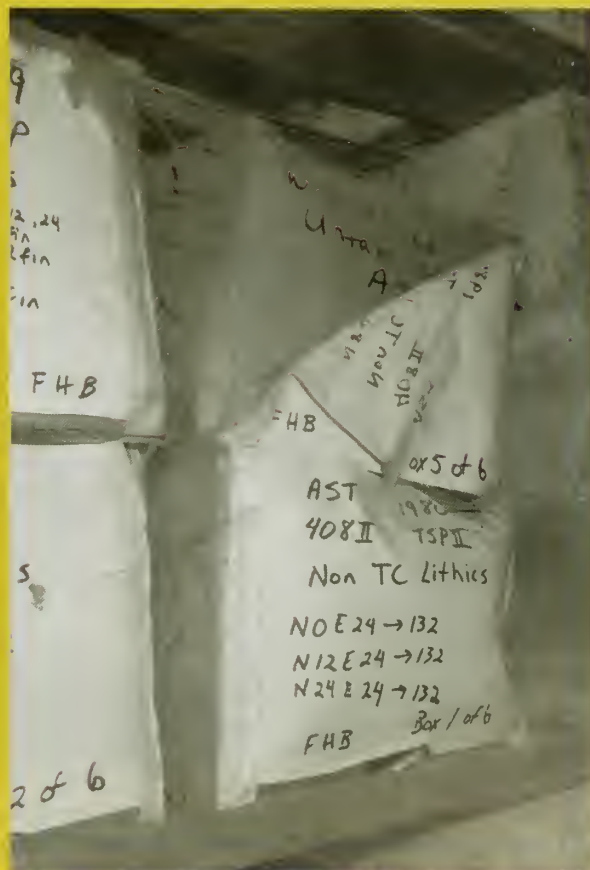
What's Being Done?

BY S. TERRY CHILDS

Picture this: You're an archaeologist. Armed with new state-of-the-art tools, you want to re-examine some artifacts you saw a few years ago. The problem is, the storage facility seems to have misplaced them.

Or, you find what you need, only to discover it's been feeding a platoon of hungry rats, termites, and various other friends of archeology.

Here's another scenario: Imagine you hear about an archeology project rich with soil samples, site records, photographs, and lab reports—not to mention artifacts—that could lead to a major breakthrough in your research. Except that now, less than a decade after the stuff was excavated, the federal agency that sponsored the project has no idea where any of it went, nor the time or resources to look. Never mind the millions of dollars it took to excavate, collect, and catalog it.



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS/ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

Despite recent inroads, such situations remain common, jeopardizing the future of archeology and its obligations to the public it serves. We'll examine current initiatives later in this article, which together with the best of the federal facilities offer a range of alternatives for dealing with the situation. But first let's look at how things got this way.

The Roots of the Crisis

The problems stretch from the earliest planning for excavations all the way up to the highest reaches of federal policymaking.

Some archeologists have no idea where they are going to put the artifacts they plan to excavate, something that should be decided long before projects get underway. Too often, excavation is seen as a more worthy aspect of the profession than what must inevitably come afterward. True, excavating a pot can be an exciting process of discovery. Cleaning, analyzing, inventorying, and boxing that pot, how-

tion, and other research projects. Mary L. Powell, director and curator of the University of Kentucky's Webb Museum of Anthropology, notes a marked rise in visits to the archeological collections, as well as more loan requests. The trend parallels the passing of federal laws for improving the protection of archeological resources, which means more artifacts and associated records flowing into facilities like the Webb.

The legislation, paradoxically, compounded the problem. Legislators wanted to ensure that agencies assume responsibility for the long-term care of collections generated on their lands. However, many agencies are ill-fit to monitor what they own. They either have no staff, don't think it's important, or both.

The numbers show the enormity of the situation. Agencies in the Department of Interior, which monitors better than most, must manage an estimated 57 million objects, from bags of quartz flakes to an exotic copper breastplate.

Michael Wiant, curator of anthropology at the Illinois State Museum, says that despite their shortcomings the new laws "draw attention to problems that have a very long history."

For decades, many agencies relied on agreements with non-federal repositories to care for their collections. The Forest Service, for example, estimates that 90 percent of its collections are housed under such arrangements. In many cases, the agencies have provided little or no compensation or aid to these facilities. So when artifacts start arriving from federal construction projects—the building of pipelines, highways, dams, etc.—inadequate funding, staff, and storage become evident.

A 1986 GAO report, *Cultural Resources—Problems Protecting and Preserving Federal Archeological Resources*, gathered the results of a questionnaire responded to by 30 non-federal repositories housing the collections of the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and National Park Service. Local agency officials were also interviewed in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah, the archeologically rich states that were the focus of the study. The report revealed some shocking insights:

Twenty-four percent of the respondents had no inventory of their collections; thirty percent had never inspected them for conservation needs.

Most records of excavations on Forest Service and BLM lands prior to 1975 and 1968, respectively, had been lost or destroyed.

No formal or binding criteria existed to guide agencies in evaluating repositories.

Agencies often did not know when (or what) objects came into or left repositories, nor did they conduct systematic inspections.

Although the Park Service curated most of its own artifacts and records, there was an estimated cataloging backlog of 15.5 million objects requiring \$19.7 million to rectify. (Revised 1992 figures show that the Park Service owns 24.6 million archeological artifacts of which 16.8 million need to be catalogued. This will require \$46.9 million through the year 2000, or 20 years at current funding levels.)

The Park Service estimated that it would cost \$28.5 million, over 70 years at 1986 funding levels, to remedy thousands of physical



MARLIN ROOS/ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM

Curator Michael Wiant at the Illinois State Museum Research and Collection Center, which houses large holdings from the Federal Highway Administration, the Corps of Engineers, and the National Park Service.

ever, is frequently viewed as drudge work to be relegated to people who cannot "make it" in the field. All too often, this means women, whose status may mirror the lower pay of indoor assignments.

Sometimes—when it comes to curation—no one is even assigned to do the job at all. To the untrained eyes of many decision makers, non-museum-quality objects such as sherds and soil samples do not seem to rate the time, staff, and financial resources they deserve.

The reality is that, once a site is excavated, these materials are often the only remaining evidence of a past culture. Not surprisingly, they are proving increasingly valuable for thesis, disserta-



Exhausting fumes during conservation work at Anasazi Heritage Center.

deficiencies in its curation facilities. (Revised 1992 figures show that \$59.8 million is now needed plus \$158 million for new construction. At current funding levels, this will take 20 years.)

Thirty percent of non-federal facilities have already run out of room to store or exhibit archeological objects.

At about the time the GAO report came out, draft regulations were circulating on curating federal collections. In October 1990, "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" was issued in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 79 (see sidebar).

A month later, the enactment of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act largely upstaged compliance with the new regulations. NAGPRA, with its specific deadlines, focused agencies and museums on complying with its rules. One benefit of NAGPRA, however, is that it pushed agencies to determine what they own and where it is.

Still, progress has been slow, as demonstrated by an evaluation of Defense Department storage facilities conducted by the Corps of Engineers Mandatory Center for the Curation and Management of Archeological Collections, which found that less than 3 percent of 119 facilities evaluated were complying with the regulations.

Sparks of Progress

In tandem with the recent rush to comply with NAGPRA, several important initiatives have been undertaken or successfully implemented by agencies since the publication of the GAO report.

The Bureau of Land Management, in conjunction with the Bureau of Reclamation, built Colorado's Anasazi Heritage Center

to preserve and manage the archeological remains of the Northern San Juan Anasazi. The center's doors opened in 1988, initiating a broader mission to interpret the collections and educate the public. Pots, woven goods, ornaments, and other items were put on display, while other objects, such as arrowheads and sherds, have been used in a variety of hands-on educational programs.

The Park Service curatorial services division has taken a proactive stand on collections management problems, which it began to document in 1983. In 1987, the division implemented an electronic version of the Automated National Catalog System to tackle the terrific cataloging backlog.

Unfortunately, the backlog grew faster than the surge in cataloging capability due to increased archeological activity on park lands and the incorporation of new parks into the system. After the Park Service issued directives and attached a museum collections management plan to the 1988 budget request, Congress allocated new money to NPS for six years. This support has brought about substantial progress in alleviating the cataloging backlog. The Park Service also published a handbook with curation guidelines for all parks (available through the Government Printing Office).

Several projects to evaluate federal collections were also started. In response to a 1990 Department of Interior audit, a museum property program was initiated to, among other things, account for the Department's collections. A 1991 survey revealed that 753 Interior units are responsible for some 69 million objects (82 percent archeological) and 12,000 linear feet of documents.

In 1992 an interagency federal collections working group, presently comprising 36 agencies, was formed to help the muse-

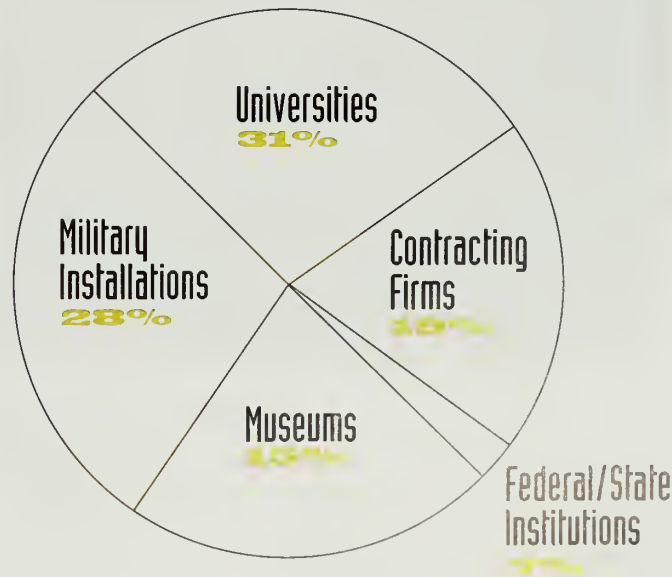


FIGURE 1. Repositories Housing Defense Department Collections in 23 States. (COE CURATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH, PERSONAL COMMUNICATION)

um property program better account for the total size and scope of federal collections. In early 1994, the group contacted 12,072 non-federal museums and academic departments to request information on federally associated collections. The project will



Careful, accessible storage at Anasazi Heritage Center.

provide the most inclusive data to date on agency collections in non-federal repositories.

For Department of Defense collections, the St. Louis-based Corps of Engineers Mandatory Center for the Curation and Management of Archeological Collections, led by Michael Trimble, has made important contributions to understanding and combating some of the curation problems. Through phone calls and site visits, center staff have contacted 657 facilities that house Defense collections to date, spread over 23 states.

Many of the findings are dismaying. A significant number of facilities are poorly maintained, have inadequate security and fire protection, and lack curatorial staff. The good news is that the center is vigorously identifying and attacking the problems.

The center is providing some telling insights into the magnitude of the situation. Figure 1 shows how scattered the Defense collections are. Clearly, the public perception that universities and museums curate most of the collections is not true, and many more contracting firms than expected are doing curation.

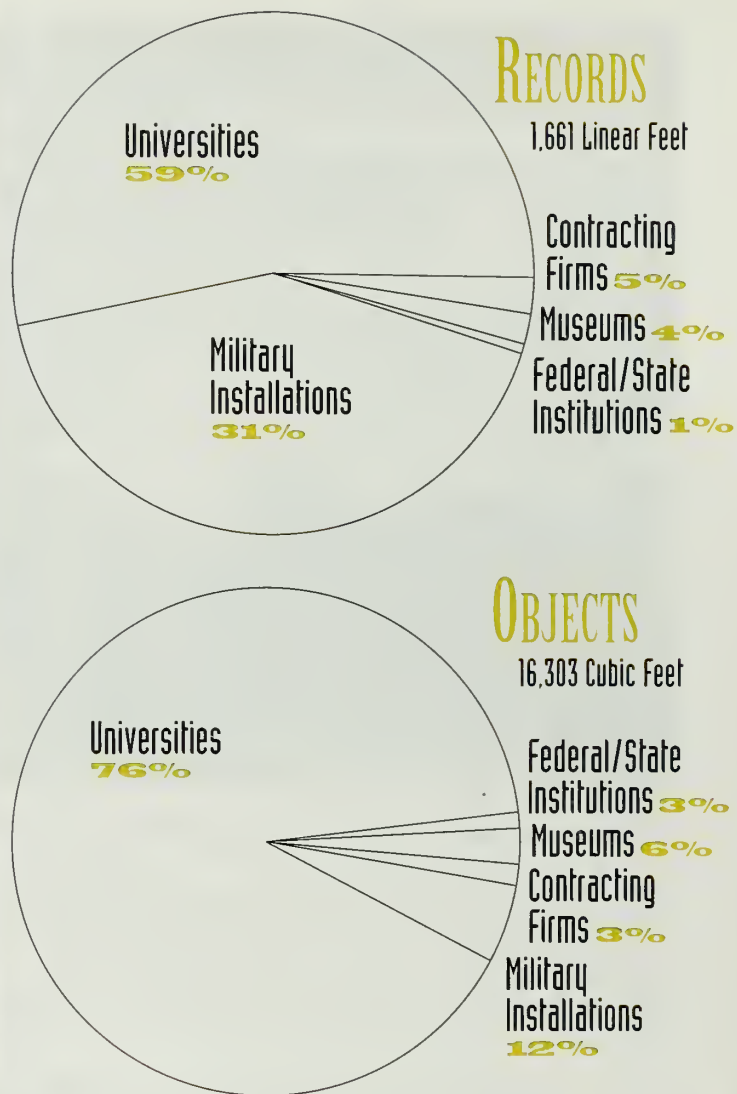


FIGURE 2. Defense Department Archeological Objects and Associated Records by Repository Type in 23 States.

(COE CURATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH, PERSONAL COMMUNICATION)

Figure 2 vividly shows the tremendous quantity of Defense objects and records in diverse types of repositories. Perhaps more startling is that military installations are keeping a vast majority of the records and giving the objects (not the museum-quality ones though!) to other facilities—such as universities—to curate. This means that objects and records are split up, a practice that seriously impedes research, education, and interpretation.

Despite the breadth of the problem, the center is producing some important information. An exhaustive search and evaluation of Defense collections in the St. Louis District, encompassing projects in both Illinois and Missouri, disclosed that collections were scattered in 10 facilities. A cooperative agreement with the Illinois State Museum, signed in 1990, consolidated the state's collections. Now more accessible, the rehabilitated St. Louis District collections at the Illinois State Museum have been used for over 10 projects, says curator Michael Wiant, ranging from public exhibits and lectures to dissertation research.

A Plan of Action

Several professional groups, recognizing the seriousness of the crisis, are providing critical input into the cleanup.

In 1991, the Society for American Archaeology launched a task force led by R. Bruce McMillan, director of the Illinois State Museum. After two meetings, the task force submitted *Urgent Preservation Needs for the Nation's Archaeological Collections, Records, and Reports* to the SAA's executive committee in January 1993. The report underscored the need for "a national plan and program for curating collections-associated records and reports, including adequate funding for the program."

A SNAPSHOT OF THE REGS

CURATION OF FEDERALLY OWNED AND ADMINISTERED ARCHEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS (36 CFR 79)

The final rule contains the definitions, standards, procedures, and guidelines that federal agencies must observe to manage and preserve archeological collections and associated records from projects performed under federal statutes. The goal is to ensure that these collections are in repositories that can provide long-term curatorial care and access for the public benefit.

The rule's principal components are:

Its legal authorities

What materials are subject to the rule

Definitions of key terms

Regulations on managing and preserving preexisting as well as new collections and on administrative record-keeping

Methods to fund curatorial services

Terms and conditions that must be included in contracts, memoranda, and agreements for curatorial services

Standards for determining a repository's curatorial capabilities over the long term

Terms and conditions for using collections

Procedures for inspections and inventories

Examples of a deed of gift, a memorandum of understanding for curatorial services, and a short-term loan agreement.

In September of last year, a task force subcommittee met with representatives from several federal agencies with curation responsibilities, the new SAA manager of governmental affairs and counsel, and the SAA chair of the government affairs committee. They discussed how agencies and archeologists could work together to implement the report's recommendations. A number of public relations actions were proposed to focus attention on the problem.

A resulting action plan noted that "tribal, state, and private repositories have been overwhelmed by the size and complexity of the collections they are attempting to curate and cannot continue to be effective partners without expanded federal assistance." The plan recommended that "the SAA urge the President and Congress to provide financial assistance to agen-

cies, repositories, and other institutions involved in federal collections curation making good faith efforts to bring curatorial practices and facilities into compliance with 36 CFR 79."

A week later, this recommendation, along with other supporting actions, was endorsed by the SAA executive committee at a meeting in Breckenridge, Colorado. A full-fledged effort to secure funding in the form of a grants program will begin this fiscal year.

The current crisis in archeological curation can only be downgraded to a "problem" and then redirected to a "fix" through concerted efforts in a number of areas. A grants program for non-federal repositories, in concert with increased training in curation for



ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONSERVATION CENTER

Overcrowded storage conditions.

archeologists, full accountability of federal collections, good access to collections for the public, and new construction or renovation of facilities for long-term collections care, are vital to a successful outcome. Progress has been made. The momentum must be sustained.

For information on the DOI museum property program or the survey by the interagency federal collections working group, contact Ron Wilson at (202) 523-0268. For information on the COE Mandatory Center for the Curation and Management of Archeological Collections, contact Michael Trimble at (314) 331-8466. For information on the SAA Task Force, contact Bruce McMillan at (217) 782-7386. For information on the care of federal archeological collections and associated records, contact Terry Childs at (202) 343-4101.

Return to OZ

Twenty years down the road, the son of two prominent archeologists finds the Makah community where he grew up transformed by the site his parents excavated. The Ozette find, he discovers, has done nothing less than revitalize a culture.

By Roger Friedman

The twisty road still snakes its way above the beaches through the overhanging trees typical of the Pacific Northwest's Olympic Peninsula. And just as it did 20 years before, the small town of Neah Bay, Washington, waits at the end of the twisting route.

Much has changed at the Native American village since the days when I crawled in slippers on the concrete floor of the archeology lab, the child of two archeologists working at the Ozette site. The log cabin above the Straits of Juan de Fuca has been transformed from my family's residence into the local fish hatchery office. Washburn's, the town store, sits three blocks from its original site—rebuilt after a fire. At the end of town, the former Air Force station is now a resort and conference center.

But the change with the greatest impact, the one that has served as a source of pride for the entire community, rests at the head of the village. As the road opens onto the first signs of civilization in miles, there rests the Makah Museum, home to the artifacts and ideas that have breathed new life into a tribe.

The story of how the museum came to be is nearly as long and winding as the road that leads to it.

Although four centuries ago, a mud slide overcame the Native American village of Ozette, sealing it, preserving the moment in time. In

Inset, THE AUTHOR AS A YOUNG MAN: Sporting custom-made Makah garb and oar, both gifts of the tribe; **Right, SEABORNE RITUAL:** Assisted by seal-skin floats, Makah hunters haul a prized whale to shore, documented around 1910 by photographers Asahel Curtis and Shobid Hunter (Makah).

JANET FRIEDMAN, WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



e t t e



1970 a Pacific storm ripped away the layers of mud that for centuries had protected the remains from decay. Soon after, a hiker came across a canoe paddle in nearly perfect condition protruding from the clay.

The continuing erosion, along with the work of archeologists, exposed the homes and artifacts of the ancient village, compiling a rare snapshot of a past culture. My parents, then graduate students at Washington State University, worked at Ozette for the initial six years of a decade-long excavation that concluded in 1981. During the first summer, just before I was born, my dad, Ed, excavated while Janet, my mom, managed the lab and gave tours—work considered more appropriate for an extremely pregnant woman at a wet site. During the subsequent years, dad analyzed the faunal remains, mom evaluated wood from the buried village, while my brother, Dan, and I went to school on the reservation. The thousands of recovered artifacts now make their home in the Makah Museum, built in 1977, and a storage annex.



Says Greig Arnold, tribe member and past director of the museum, "Once the site was exposed, they knew it had to be cared for. It had to be [among the tribe] in Neah Bay."

Each year, over 18,000 people visit the Makah Cultural and Research Center, says general manager Keely Parker. Revenue aside, the museum has revitalized a community emotionally and spiritually.

"Without the site and the museum, we'd still dance our dances and sing our songs," Arnold says, "but everything is much more meaningful now. It brings our past and our culture into a much sharper focus."

Parker, also a Makah, agrees. "One of the elders said it best: 'The museum is a source of revitalization for the tribe.' It brought back interest in the language, the art, the carving, and the basketry," she says. "Personally, I had lost touch with the culture. Having the museum here kind of forces you to remember and to be involved."

"Growing up off the reservation, I got out of touch with the Makah culture," Parker says. "I didn't have a real sense of who I was and where I came from, who my ancestors were. I'm still not as involved as I'd like to be in some ways but I'm still learning. A few years ago I had no idea how powerful the feeling of being Makah was. Now it's a major part of my life."

Yvette McGimpsey, a teacher's aide at the community school, agrees. "We are one of the only tribes left on the peninsula that has kept its culture," she says. "A lot of tribes have lost theirs and are now struggling to get it back. The museum has helped everyone remember who we are. With that here, it's impossible to forget."

Although the archeologists initiated the process, the duty of preserving the past today rests with the Makah.

"The tribe got involved in this project because the resources had to be addressed," says Arnold. "We realize that this museum is ours and the artifacts are not only our heritage but our responsibility. It is our culture we have the opportunity to protect."

At the heart of the culture is language.

Left and top: Neah Bay's wooded shores; Above: Teens gather outside the community school. ROGER FRIEDMAN

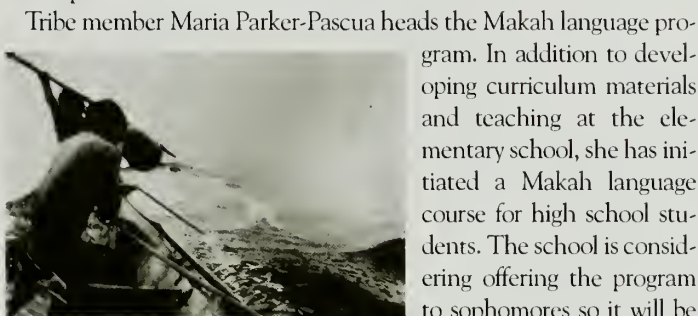


Says Coralee Buttram, the museum's educational curator, "We are slowly losing the few that are native speakers. If we continued as we had been, the Makah language would become almost nonexistent."

"The programs we're offering are reviving the Makah language and the Makah culture," she says. "Without us the oral tradition would still hang on but only a select few would be influenced. As it is now, we could have future generations growing up with a very strong sense of the Makah."

Those visiting the museum will see the importance that is placed on the Makah language. According to Janine Bowechop, a curator in charge of storage, tracking, and access for the collections, the objects are organized based on Makah linguistic categories and artifacts are labeled in both Makah and English.

While serving as a reminder of the past, the museum also tries to provide direction for the future. To keep the next generation from straying too far from tradition, several innovative programs have been established with the local school. As Arnold says, the main point of the museum is to teach.



Tribe member Maria Parker-Pascua heads the Makah language program. In addition to developing curriculum materials and teaching at the elementary school, she has initiated a Makah language course for high school students. The school is considering offering the program to sophomores so it will be on equal footing with more traditional foreign language classes.

Students at the high school say they would have taken the Makah language class had it been available at the time they selected.

"Obviously learning to speak Makah is going to mean more to us than French or Spanish," says college-bound senior Ticishway Windy Boy. "It's who we are and it would help bring the language back."

Ticishway—Tic to her friends—agrees with her classmates that the museum programs are targeting the younger children. Group tours of the museum and classes in basket weaving, for example, have not been offered to the high schoolers since they were in the fourth grade, they say.

The museum is now making an effort to offer programs throughout a student's academic career. The educators feel reaching the Makah early will have the biggest impact but they see the need to extend the education process.

"As kids grow up, they can learn however much they want about their culture. Most of the cultural education is family-taught but we're here to fill in the gaps," says Yvonne Burkett, temporary language curator for the museum. "The

hands-on element really brings a sharper focus of interest to the kids. These aren't abstract ideas—they're real.

"Kids growing up now have much more cultural education than I did as a kid," says Burkett. "I grew up listening to the legends but a lot of kids don't have grandparents that are into the culture. I like to think of us as everybody's grandparents. Hopefully what we teach will make them want to become more involved as they grow up."

But not everything has made a change for the better in the last 20 years. The economy, never the strong suit of this village, is in decline. Because of limited resources in recent years, the primary industries—fishing and logging—can no longer support an entire community.

"There are no fish anymore," says Chuck West, who runs a fishing charter service.

"These people have depended on fish for 10,000 years. Now, because of the pollution and poor spawning habitats, [the Makah] have got to do something else."

Unfortunately, the "something else" options are limited.

"You don't accidentally stumble into Neah Bay," says Arnold. "We have a wonderful museum here but you have to make a deliberate effort to come this far out of the way."

The facility, though recognized nationally, struggles to make ends meet. The interpretive specialist, Kirk Wachendorf, has several responsibilities not in his job description. "I mow the lawn, work as the janitor, scrub the occasional toilet, along with giving tours," he says. "We have to do whatever it takes to keep things running."

Keely Parker agrees.

"Last year was one of the best we've had," she says. "We're not rich but we're not going to have to shut the doors. It's just a matter of tightening our belts a bit."

Twenty years from now, I may return again to this tiny outpost on the edge of the continent. Perhaps the old log house overlooking the Straits of Juan de Fuca will have a new function. Maybe the resort on the far side of town will be booked solid handling the rush of bird-watchers, sport fishers, and eco-tourists. And it's possible that Washburn's will make yet another move.

One thing is certain. Given the dedication of its staff and the tribe, the museum will remain the centerpiece of this community and the culture of the Makah will live on as a result.



Clockwise: Harpooner poised to strike, ca. 1910; the museum; ancient Makah petroglyphs. WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY; ROGER FRIEDMAN, MAKAH MUSEUM

For more information, contact the Makah Cultural and Research Center, P.O. Box 95, Neah Bay, WA 98357, (206) 645-2711, fax (206) 645-2656. The author, a former editor for Federal Archeology, is a reporter and columnist for the Harrisonburg, VA, Daily News-Record.

The Struggle for Freedom Along the Savannah River

The surface of the Richard B. Russell Lake is smooth and calm, but it cannot conceal the brute determination of water to live up to its nature: occupy the lowest ground, climb, erode, dissolve . . . water pressure eternal.

The tenant farmhouse where Minnie Walker grew up is gone. Her father's peach orchard and the house where her husband proposed to her are a watery oblivion. Algae and its underwater allies have claimed what was once Millwood Plantation. Gone, too, are places like Sweet City, Rose Hill, and Flatwoods, tiny rural enclaves whose names, though never printed on maps, had the ring of home and family to the African Americans who lived along this stretch of the Savannah.

The many little histories that give a place texture and dimension are elusive and fragile. Uncared for, they tend toward atrophy and quiet extinction.

The Russell Lake covers a lot of history, but thanks to the National Park Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, it owns none of it. The following, from *In Those Days: African-American Life Near the Savannah River*, was taken from the second book spawned by the federally mandated study of the area, now submerged by dam. The research, which brought together hundreds of archeologists, anthropologists, and historians, earlier produced *Beneath These Waters*, excerpted in the spring 1994 issue. Both were published by the NPS Southeast Region's Interagency Archeological Services Division in association with the Corps. **Right: Woman plowing.** CAROLINIANA LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

BY SHARYN KANE AND RICHARD KEETON

Bondage Itself''





THE FIRST AFRICANS who came to the Savannah River region arrived in the holds of slave ships to toil for English settlers eager to scrape an existence out of the New World's unforgiving landscape. When cotton boomed along the coast of



Georgia and South Carolina, so did the trade in human beings. By 1708, the official census in the latter state showed that there was nearly one slave for every white resident. By the time of the Civil War, the effect of

almost 160 years had established slavery as an institution.

The aftermath of the war brought new hardships to the former slaves. With the abolition of the interdependent arrangement with their masters, they suddenly found that society had cut them adrift. They gathered in shanty villages that sprung up on the outskirts of towns along the Savannah and outside U.S. Army bases. Their new independence, though limited, aroused

the ire of southern whites. Before a national election in 1868, the Ku Klux Klan went on a rampage, trying to prevent African Americans from exercising their new right to vote. A federal official in charge of managing Reconstruction on the South Carolina side of the river wrote of the episode: "Innumerable persons have been lying out in the woods since sometime before the election to save being murdered in their beds, their houses having in the meantime been frequently visited at night for that purpose."

In spite of harsh and oppressive beginnings, a culture had taken root. In time, small African American communities grew out of the Savannah River's rural landscape. The descendants of the African slaves built houses, farmed, operated mills, established churches and schools, forged out a community and an identity in the uneasy coexistence with whites that would characterize the African American experience. By the mid-20th century, the region was rich in African American history, the red clay and rolling hills imbued with the aura of a place that a people have made their own. Wars, Depression, and the boll weevil interrupted the rhythm of life along the Savannah, but its inexorable rural pace always returned.

A change was coming, however. The Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake, to be built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the

upper Savannah, would alter the land dramatically and permanently. The project brought about a multi-million dollar effort by the National Park Service and the Corps of Engineers to document the history of a place that would soon be underwater. Scores of archeologists, historians, and other experts came to the areas that would be most effected: Elbert and Hart Counties in Georgia, and Abbeville and Anderson Counties in South Carolina. Together, they spent almost two decades researching the 11,000 years of human activity along the river. Though the written record of the African American community was absent from most archival repositories, its strong oral history tradition, along with a large collection of documents preserved by individuals, provided researchers with a permanent record of a vanishing way of life in the South.

Anthropologist Eleanor Ramsey and historians Shirley Moore and Patricia Turner began their research in 1981. They combed newspaper archives and other documents to learn about significant events and noteworthy people of the region. Then, by way of talks at churches and civic groups, they encouraged residents to share their knowledge. The response was enthusiastic, and in many cases, residents provided invaluable photographs and documents that helped to tell the story of African American life near the Savannah.

Most of those interviewed in the Russell research were raised on tenant farms, and in their conversations returned repeatedly to talk of fieldwork, the land, and their families' experiences with tenant farming. A number either once farmed on Millwood Plantation or had relatives or friends who had worked there. Millwood, owned by James Edward Calhoun, was comprised of about 10,000 acres stretching for about seven miles on both sides of the Savannah River. Until the Civil War, Millwood was home to more than 100 slaves. When Calhoun died in 1889, he had 95 tenant farmers on his land. His heirs continued to manage the tenant system, usually through overseers, for years after his death.

MINNIE WALKER, 88, was one of the last tenants to leave Millwood, a departure in the mid-1920s prompted by plunging cotton prices and the dreaded boll weevil invasion, which ravaged crops from Texas to the Atlantic. Walker was born April 7, 1892, on a Millwood tenant farm. She didn't remember her father because he abandoned his home when she was a small child and headed west to Mississippi, apparently because of financial troubles.

Walker lived as a young child with her grandmother and her great-grandmother, who was blind. One of her first vivid memories was of her great grandmother's funeral. She recalled how the body was "laid out" for public viewing in their small farmhouse.

Clockwise from left: Pearle Mill, which offered only low-paying jobs for African Americans; former home of Jim White, one of the area's most successful African American farmers; South Carolina boy photographed peddling on the street. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, COLLECTION OF ELEANOR MASON

RAMSEY, CAROLINIANA LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA



"Her name was Susie," Walker explained, "but everybody called her Suckey." The minister who officiated at the services was the first the child ever saw. "He was black. We had all black preachers and had no white preachers. White people back in them days didn't mix with colored people," she explained.

Among her other childhood memories were conversations with her grandmother about when she was a slave, a time when a woman slave's worth was often determined by her ability to bear children because every new child added to a slave owner's wealth. Walker's grandmother explained that her own father was sold away from Millwood Plantation to breed more slaves. "My grandmama's father was sold. He, well the way she tell, he was a robust man. And this other white man bought him to raise children on his place. And Calhoun, the old man, didn't let her

[Walker's grandmother] have to go out in the field like the rest, because he sold her father . . . I don't know [who bought him] . . . Just somebody who had come from somewhere and had a plantation . . . He [her great-grandfather] was used like a breeding horse. Yeah. That's the way it was back in them days."

Most of Minnie Walker's childhood was spent with a family she wasn't related to, although she came to consider the stepparents as her own mother and father. She talked about their tenant farm on Millwood property and her special fondness for the orchard: "My father's peach orchard was, I reckon, about three miles from the river. And he had, oh, all kind of cherries, and apples, and pears. And let me see, what else? Ah, peaches and apples, and corn . . . We had lots of them, lots of them old fashion peaches . . . He'd plant all seasons." Her stepfather paid a set annual rent of 400 pounds of baled cotton, processed by a gin in the nearby small town of Calhoun Falls, South Carolina. Going to the gin was an exciting excursion for the little girl. "[The] gin was out to Calhoun Falls. And . . . cotton buyers come in from somewhere and buy up the cotton. The gin man just have cotton stacked all around, all around. And this buyer come in and they put the cotton then on a freight train. Wasn't trucks and things to carry things like there is now," she said.

She married a tenant farmer, Mose Walker, on December 22, 1910, after an ardent proposal. "There was a gang of boys from Georgia around in the neighborhood and they all come to our house. And he [Mose Walker] spoke for me in front of all them boys. And I cursed him out. Just showing off in front of these boys." Mose Walker later returned alone and he said, "Well, I'm back here. You said I was just showing off because I was before them boys. Now I'm by myself and I ain't going to leave here until you tell me that I can come to see you on the 13th and I'll marry you." A lifetime later, she was still amazed at her young suitor's persistence. "You know how long he stayed there? Till the sun went down . . . I said, 'You ought to be ashamed of yourself.' And he stayed right here till the sun went down. And I promised him that I would marry him."

Walker moved into her new husband's two-room house near a small spring on Millwood Plantation. A center chimney opened into a fireplace in each room, providing heat and a place for

cooking. Each room also had a door to the outside. Floors were made of wood planks. Eventually, the young couple added paneling to divide one of the rooms into two bedrooms.

Tenant houses at Millwood and at other large farms were spaced farther apart than slave houses had been. "And the houses weren't piled up on one another," Walker explained, of the post-Civil War era. "It was 'bout a mile in between houses."

As a bride, Walker began raising two small children whose mother, her husband's sister, had recently died. "When I got married, married with a family. That was my husband, my niece and nephew, and myself. There was four of us. Children ain't had no mother. Couldn't do nothing for 'em from February up until I got married. And they was in need. I had to make clothes for 'em. And nine months [later], here come my baby . . . After the first one, every nine months, here's [another] baby. And farming too. I ain't had time. That's the truth. I spent all my time as a busy person."

Between 1910 and the mid-1920's, Walker bore eight children, four girls and four boys. "The niece child died. And the baby [boy] like to died . . . The daddy didn't know how to take care of it, and they got me to raise it . . . The child, when I got it, wasn't nothing but just skin and bone. I said, 'I believe me and the Lord going to raise this baby.' And I raised it up to be a grown man," she remembered.

World War I erupted about three years after Walker married and threatened her existence. "My husband didn't have to go and all. I know I got upset because I thought he was gonna go in. But he didn't go in and therefore my mind got settled. All I know about World War I, I know it was a whole heap of people come back home dead. They left here walking, but they came back in the casket."

Walker spent much of her early adulthood working in the fields alongside her husband and children. "Every one of 'em [the children] worked, the foster one, too. [The boys] mostly, they did the plowing. The girls, they didn't plow. My girls didn't plow. But I plowed. My husband plowed . . . Up until all the children got married, I mostly did the planting with my hand. Dropped the corn and sowed the cotton seed, and things like that."

They were self-sufficient on their tenant farm in many ways. "We raised plenty food, just plenty food. [We bought] very little, very little. For a period of time, we didn't buy nothin' but canned goods or something like that. My husband raised wheat, plant potatoes, everything. My husband, he was born on the farm . . . Yes sir, we raised everything, corn, cane [to make syrup], peanuts, just everything raised on the farm. Grown [the peanuts] for the hogs and mule." Regardless of their hard work, however, the Walkers, like most tenant farmers, barely earned any profits.

IN 1919, BOLL WEEVILS swarmed into the Savannah River Valley after migrating through the South from Texas. Cotton growing was devastated and demand slackened, causing a panic. Minnie Walker remembered one particular year when hard times almost overcame her family, forcing them to move, to give up renting land, and to begin sharecropping. Trouble started, she said, when her family bought a mule to help ease farm chores. "That was the year we ain't had nair a penny. Debt we owed, you see. We ain't had nair a penny. 'Cause we just had enough, you know, for to pay our rent. So the man come down from Abbeville and got our mule. You see, what we had [we used]

to get food and things. That's when we got [on other land] and shared. And we worked there, oh, quite a few years."

Like many tenant farmers, her husband sometimes left home to find work elsewhere during the off-season. "He worked the farm and then when he'd get through with the farm, he'd go on to Calhoun Falls [to work in a mill] till he finished that . . . He stayed to the spring of the year and then he come back and have his farm."

The need for money also pushed Minnie Walker into searching out work away from home. She took in laundry for families in Calhoun Falls. "I got hitched up with people who wanted me to work, wash and iron. I broke down a buggy hauling coal, washing and ironing, to buy clothes and things for my children . . . It was getting hard. It was already hard all along. You see, colored people didn't have nothin' to do except get out there and help themselves."

She also cooked for two white women in Calhoun Falls. "The two women, [I went] from one to the other, when I could. I'd work for them. And then when I worked for them, they was so nice to me." She also trained to be a midwife and helped with the births of many local children. Reflecting back on her many occupations, she described herself this way: "Miss Walker had the hardest family in Abbeville County of working people. Awful, awful way women work. We didn't fool around."

HARD WORK was a lifelong tradition among many of those interviewed. Laboring from dawn to dark was how they overcame the frequent obstacles put in their paths. At times, even the earth seemed determined to make their lives hard, some remembered. Soil fertility varied significantly from one tenant farm to the next, with many tenants having to force a living from soils sorely depleted by overuse and erosion. Charlotte Sweeny recalled her father "always cussing" about the sorry state of his farm. "He couldn't raise nothing on it . . . too poor to even raise a fuss on. Couldn't even raise a good argument on it," she said.

Phoebe Turman was 13 years old when her family abandoned a tenant farm in South Carolina because of unfertile "sandy land" and crossed the Savannah River in search of better ground. They found it in Georgia, not far from the river in an area African Americans called Flatwoods. "Flatwoods was strong land, black land," she explained.

The trip across the river was firmly etched in her memory. She made the journey with her mother and her mother's brother and all of their possessions. Her parents had separated, with her father taking Phoebe's brother West with him, possibly to Mississippi. Turman remembered that the ferry ride cost 50 cents per person. "But I guess when they put a team [of horses or mules], it cost more."

But her family had little in the way of possessions, she recalled. "They brought their households, their furniture, what they had. Didn't have nothing . . . mattress, quilts, chairs, everything . . . Didn't have a wood stove. We cooked on the fireplace, [had] skillet, pots." They didn't own a horse or wagon, so the owner of the land they were going to farm sent a wagon to the river to carry them to their new home.

The trip held the promise of a new life for the young girl, who, when she stepped off the boat, was touching Georgia soil for the first time. Farming, however, proved equally disappointing on both sides of the river. "We worked a third patch," she explained. "You get a third of everything you make, pota-



Government was often ineffective in the face of the extreme poverty wrought by the Civil War. CAROLINIANA LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

toes, cotton, corn, everything." The landlord got the rest.

Even the meager amount tenants earned wasn't pure profit because to varying degrees, depending upon their arrangements with a landlord, farmers were required to buy their supplies, tools, and provisions from him. Tenants often could buy these goods on credit, then repay their debt from their share of the harvest. But the arrangement was rarely satisfactory, frequently resulting in little reward for months of hard work for the tenants. Turman remembered that after paying the landlord his share of the harvest, "Then you settle up and if there is anything left for you out of your third, then you gets that . . . You come out in debt every month."

Although the boat ride to her new home was a first for Phoebe Turman, crossing from one side of the river to the other by ferry or flat boat, as the crafts were also called, was commonplace in the days before bridges spanned the water. Landowners along the river banks often ran ferries as money-making ventures and used their slaves to operate them and collect fees. Besides providing vital transportation links between Georgia and South Carolina, ferries continued after slavery ended as a source of employment for African Americans. Even after automobiles became important, ferries continued to flourish, only relinquishing their role in the area in 1927 with the opening of the Georgia-Carolina Memorial Bridge.

Joe Isom piloted a ferry for about seven years, starting when he was about ten years old. He was working on a farm at the time for a white man who also wanted him to manage the ferry. Isom remembered that the boat was about 30 feet long. "Well, I reckon it would be near about that. It's long enough for two whole wagons to fit in there . . . I was puttin' folks across the river. Put the flats across, carrying people back and forth . . . A wagon cost 50 cents and a buggy cost a quarter. If he [a person] was walking, he wouldn't pay so much. It would cost, if you walking, a nickel or dime, or something [like that]."

Born in 1874, Isom was raised by a grandparent because his own parents died when he was an infant. At 107 years of age, he could look back on a time before railroads were a significant economic factor along the upper Savannah River. Flat-bottomed keel boats were the dominant transportation for moving heavy goods—including cotton bales—up and down the river when he was a young boy.



Careless farming severely eroded the land and depleted fertility, already sorely taxed by the heavy demands of growing cotton. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

As a child, he watched as crewmen, many of them black, used long poles to push the shallow boats across the water. You know, folks got trucks now to carry the cotton to different states. But they didn't have none when I was a boy. They had a boat that they carried the cotton in . . . The boat was long, long, long as this house here . . . They ship [the cotton] to Augusta [Georgia]. I ain't never been to Augusta. They say it's bad to go down the river . . . They had poles, the boat didn't have no steam . . . Wasn't no trouble to go down there, but coming back they had to push it in the water using manpower."

TRAVELING ALONG THE RIVER evoked other memories, as well. For some, ferry boat trips were happy and exciting times. Louella Walker associated the Lindsey Bryant Ferry, which crossed the Savannah River near her tenant farm, with fun-filled excursions she made to Georgia as a teenager. "Our mother would be watching to see if the boys would be coming home with us from Georgia . . . he [Lindsey Bryant] ran the ferry from South Carolina to Georgia. He took people across and back in the flats . . . Big, old flats . . . you know, you could put two buggies or two automobiles in there and they had a cable and the cable would help carry [the ferry]."

A poignant observation underlying many of the stories from the elderly African Americans was the realization of the speed of time's passage and how the years had erased so many of the treasured traditions and landmarks of their lives. Minnie Walker, for example, recalled visiting Millwood Plantation and finding that nearly everything she and others had built was gone. Many mourned the dwindling strength of social ties that had bound people together. Joining with their neighbors in happy and sad times, helping one another endure and even prosper in a sometimes hostile atmosphere, provided some of their fondest memories. Few wanted to live anywhere else. Charlotte Sweeny explained why she had photographed a railroad bridge: "I took a picture of that bridge 'cause I was always so crazy about the Savannah River. I love that river. I call that my beloved river."

For further information, contact Steve Gilbert, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 889, 100 W. Oglethorpe Ave., Savannah, GA 31402-0889, (912) 652-5492.

Training 1995

Emogene A. Bevitt and Richard C. Waldbauer

THIS IS THE SIXTH ANNUAL TRAINING ISSUE of *Federal Archeology* and the fifth to incorporate excerpts from the directories produced for CRM, the National Park Service journal on cultural resource management information for parks, federal agencies, native peoples, states, local governments, and the private sector. As in the past, this introductory article assesses the current status of archeological training within the context of historic preservation and discusses trends.

Obtaining and collating accurate information is a principal concern for publication of these training directories. The training listings in this issue of *Federal Archeology* include the most up-to-date information available. Program managers, in particular, should review these listings and identify to their staffs the training courses that are available and that meet current agency work plan priorities.

CRM is available on request, and information about subscriptions or submitting training announcements is provided at the end of this article.

Many individuals who work in cultural resources preservation are professionals whose principal duties are putting into practice the methods and theories they learned as part of training in their discipline. Increasingly, however, professionals work in places where there are limited staffs and budgets to cover the full range of cultural resources, or they are people who have become program managers with responsibilities that cut across resource types and organizational lines. There are no reliable personnel data about these conditions. While upon first blush it may seem that recent constrictions in historic preservation staffs and budgets are causative, it should be recognized also that the many accomplishments in historic preservation at all levels of government during the past several years have demonstrated the broad contributions that cultural resources professionals can make to the agencies and organizations for which they work.

Many agencies and employee development programs have acknowledged this, and more frequently they are starting efforts to evaluate the statuses of professionals and the skills managers can bring to their duties. The National Park Service, for instance, has two initiatives underway that address professional development in cultural resources and the role of humanities in the National Park System [cf., CRM

18(2), 1995]. As early as 1989, the Bureau of Land Management produced a "Cultural Resources Management Program Needs Assessment" that emphasized appropriate levels of training and continuing education and provided a series of sound recommendations. Generally, the important goals of agencies have been to develop training to expand what is possible for that lone cultural resource manager to do; to provide that manager with the skills to be able to recognize problems and appropriate alternative solutions; to ensure that the manager can identify and obtain needed technical assistance; to make efficient use of consultants; and to identify cooperative options, partnerships, or sources for technical assistance.

An analysis of the currently available training in archeological preservation shows that there are four areas in which managerial course work or topically oriented individual course sessions are being conducted. They include cost effectiveness, interdisciplinary or multi-disciplinary coordination, multicultural awareness, and the programmatic benefits of managerial efficiency. Of the four areas, cost effectiveness is typically presented in the form of individual course sessions and short case studies. Project-based cost analyses have shown how effective historic preservation is, particularly with regard to the benefits communities can realize, but at this point there are no generalized methodologies being applied to cultural resources management. Thus, individual instructors make presentations about how to identify significant costing factors while simultaneously cautioning students to be careful with precise data.

Interdisciplinary or multi-disciplinary training is most often conducted as part of conferences or during professional society meetings. An example is the "6th Conference on Research and Resource Management in Parks and on Public Lands," scheduled this month for Portland, Oregon. Some agencies are developing course work, however, to cross disciplines relative to topics such as ecosystem or wilderness management.

Multicultural awareness also is frequently the concern of conferences and other venues where a wide-ranging audience can be assembled. An example is the "24th Annual International Bilingual Multicultural Education Conference," held in February and sponsored by the National Association for Bilingual Education. Sometimes the goal for such confer-

ences is improved implementation of agency-specific policies and programs. Otherwise, course work can range from short overviews of recently enacted laws and their implications, case-study guidance on consultation, and workshops to bring together groups and organizations who need to coordinate their activities.

The largest effort, by far, is in training on the programmatic benefits of managerial efficiency, and inherent in this type of course work are considerations of mutual respect. That is, just as resources are interrelated and interdependent, so are the people that care for them and who work to preserve them. Such training courses foster cooperation as well as a better understanding among disciplines and practitioners. An analysis of archeology-related short courses in the CRM training directory showed that programmatic benefits were the principal objectives in five courses on policy and legal responsibilities, five courses on planning and program development, six courses on resources analyses and evaluation, and at least three courses on specialty topics such as heritage tourism.

Other Training Information

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training is developing an Internet gopher to provide centralized access to preservation-related Internet resources. These include gopher sites such as the Southeastern Archaeological, ACMES, and National Archives gophers; databases such as NADB and the National Register of Historic Places; libraries; archives; and museums. Job announcements, grants availability, training courses, and conferences will be posted, including those of the center and the National Park Service. The gopher will have National Park Service publications, emergency assistance programs, and information appropriate for using the Internet.

For more information about the center's gopher and access, contact Mary Carroll (mcarroll@alpha.nsula.edu).

Information about archeological fieldwork and field schools for students and volunteers is available from the Archaeological Institute of America. The "Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin" includes fieldwork locations in both the United States and Canada, contacts, deadlines, costs, and details about academic credit. The bulletin may be purchased (\$8.50 for AIA members, \$10.50 for non-members; plus \$3.00 shipping and handling) by check or money order from Rendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Order Department, 4050 West mark Drive, Dubuque, IA 52002, (800) 228-0810 or (319) 589-1000.

Availability of CRM Training Directories

The Cultural Resource Training Directory, formerly called the Directory of Training Opportunities in Cultural Resource Management (Short Term), covers calendar year 1995. It was compiled by Emogene A. Bevitt and Dahlia V. Hernandez as a regular feature of CRM. It provides information on 270 workshops or courses that take place over a relatively short period

of time, from a few hours to a few days; the longest being six weeks. There is an introduction titled, "Common Ground, Courses of Interest to More than One Specialty," which identifies 43 courses. Specialized courses are identified under topical categories as follows: Anthropology and Related Specialties (including Archeology, 34 courses); Applied Technology Specialties (14 courses); Crafts, Trades, and Apprenticeships (31 courses); Folk life, Oral History, Traditional Arts and Cultural Traditions (9 courses); Historic Building Related Specialties (74 courses); History, Public History (12 courses); History of Science, Technology, and Engineering (1 course); Interpretation (4 courses); Landscape Preservation (9 courses); Language Retention and Ethnic Studies (16 courses); Museum Related Specialties (70 courses); Planning, Preservation Planning and Related Specialties (10 courses); Preservation Law (4 courses); Section 106 Review Process (6 courses); and Heritage Education (7 courses).

Copies are available at no cost, while supplies last, by calling (202) 343-9561 or by writing to Emogene Bevitt, National Park Service (424), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. This directory was made possible through special funding by the National Park Service through its Partnerships in Cultural Resource Training.

The National Park Service and the National Council for Preservation Education cooperated to publish the revised and expanded Directory of Cultural Resource Education Programs. This book is the only resource of its kind, and it identifies advanced training opportunities related to the preservation and management of cultural resources in the United States. The categories listed above are covered, with common definitions, samples of curricula, and additional resources guidance.

This directory may be ordered from the Government Printing Office: stock number, 024-005-01146-3; price \$6.50 per copy. Checks or money orders payable to the Superintendent of Documents may be sent to the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. Telephone charge orders are accepted by calling (202) 783-3238. This directory was made possible due to special funding by the National Park Service through its Partnerships in Cultural Resource Training.

It is anticipated that both training directories will be available through the Internet gopher maintained by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. Currently, information about the National Park Service can be electronically accessed at the web address <http://www.nps.gov>. "Preserve/Net," housed at Cornell University, provides information about historic preservation and related disciplines. The second edition of the Directory of Cultural Resources Education Programs is accessible through "Preserve/Net" at the web address <http://www.crp.cornell.edu/preserve.html>.

To subscribe to CRM or to obtain information on submitting articles, contact Editor, CRM (400), National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, (202) 343-3395.

COMMON GROUND

Of Interest to More Than One Specialty

NATIONAL TOWN MEETING ON MAIN STREET

DATE AND LOCATION: May 12-15, Little Rock, AR

COST: \$250 (approx.)

The National Town Meeting on Main Street brings together people involved in downtown revitalization to explore current issues, discuss emerging topics, visit communities with active Main Street programs, and learn about the downtown revitalization process. The National Town Meeting provides training at both basic and advanced levels.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Volunteers, public officials, and professional staff involved in or concerned about downtown revitalization; 800 participants anticipated
CO-SPONSORS: The Arkansas Main Street Program, a division of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, the National Trust for Historic Preservation's National Main Street Center
CONTACT: Stephanie Redman
National Main Street Center
National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036

TELEPHONE: 202-673-4219; FAX: 202-673-4050

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE: APPROACHES TO FUNCTIONAL BUILDINGS

DATE AND LOCATION: May 15-19, Reno, NV

COST: \$575 (college credit avail.)

Investigates cultural resource management strategies for buildings outside traditional architectural stylistic classifications. Provides practical approaches to vernacular structures integrating archival research, field investigations, data analysis, and management options.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Cultural resource managers, archeologists
CONTACT: Leanne Stone
University of Nevada, Reno
Division of Continuing Education/048
Reno, NV 89557

TELEPHONE: 702-784-4046; FAX: 702-784-4801

CULTURAL RESOURCES: IDENTIFICATION, ANALYSIS, AND EVALUATION

DATE AND LOCATION: May 15-19, May 22-26, June 5-9, June 12-16; 36 hours, each session held in Santa Fe, NM
COST: \$1,010

Examines the attributes, quality, and values of cultural resources *vis.* prehistoric and historic remains. The process of identification, evaluation, and impact assessment is described in detail.

Overview of Corps planning principles and guidelines focusing on the integration of cultural resource considerations with other resource planning, management activities, and legal requirements.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Planners, study managers, life cycle project managers, other resource managers who assess and manage cultural resources; occupational series 0020, 0100, 0400, 0800, 1300; GS-07 or above; water resource planners, rangers, park managers, designers

CONTACT: Paul Rubenstein, Proponent
US Army Corps of Engineers
PO Box 1600

Huntsville, AL 35807

TELEPHONE: 202-272-8731

SCOTTVILLE CANAL BASIN INVESTIGATION

DATE AND LOCATION: May 20-21, Scottsville, VA

COST: \$25

Scottsville Canal Basin walls and support structures (crane bases, ramps, etc.) will be investigated archeologically and with geophysical survey (resistivity) to map in these significant resources.

Background will include preservation law and techniques and planning principles and practice of geophysical survey, public relations, and permitting regulations.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Industrial archeologists, historic preservation specialists, and anyone interested in the process
CO-SPONSORS: Archeological Society of Virginia

CONTACT: Nancy Dunnivant
Virginia Canals and Navigation Society
7563 Sambar Road
Chesterfield, VA 73832
TELEPHONE: 804-748-6764

METHODS OF STUDYING HERITAGE AREAS

DATE AND LOCATION: May-June, 1-3 weeks, specific dates TBA, Natchitoches, LA

COST: \$25

Techniques and research information gathered to develop a multicultural heritage area study based on the Cane River region of Louisiana. Cultural groups include the Caddo Indians, the French, Hispanics, Creoles, African Americans, and Anglo Americans.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Park managers, designers, educators, preservationists, and community resource developers
CO-SPONSORS: National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
CONTACT: Hiram Gregory or Ann Malone

Northwestern State University
Department of Social Sciences
Natchitoches, LA 71497

TELEPHONE: 318-357-6195; FAX: 318-357-6153

FOUR CORNERS TOURISM PROVIDER TRAINING PROJECT

DATE AND LOCATION: Spring, 4 hours, specific dates and location in the Four Corners Region [AZ, CO, NM, UT] TBA; offered 10 times

COST: TBA

Archeology of the area, the law, problems of archeological preservation, which sites are appropriate for visitation, and proper site etiquette.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Providers of tourism services in the Four Corners area

CO-SPONSORS: Four Corners Heritage Council, US Forest Service, Fort Lewis College, Grand Canyon Trust
CONTACT: Larry T. Wiese, Art Hutchinson

Mesa Verde National Park
Mesa Verde National Park, CO 81330
TELEPHONE: 303-529-4465

HAWAII NO KA OI

DATE AND LOCATION: Spring, summer, fall, 40 hours, 3 times a year, Honolulu, HI
COST: \$100

Basic course in Hawaiian natural and cultural history. Certification in professional standards for Hawaii's tour/driver guides.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Museum docents, visitor industry personnel
CONTACT: Suzan Harada
Kapi'olani Community College—OCS
4303 Diamond Head Rd.
Honolulu, HI 96816
TELEPHONE: 808-734-9234; FAX:
808-734-9447

INTRODUCTION TO HERITAGE CONSERVATION

DATE AND LOCATION: June 12-30, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada
COST: \$450 (Canadian)
Immersion course introduces the philosophies and practices that shape the preservation of the built environment in both Europe and North America. Topics include conservation of architecture and related cultural resources within a museum and urban context, programs and practices in Canada and other countries, procedures for site examination, materials pathology, site planning, preservation of historic sites.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Anyone with an interest in heritage conservation principles and practices

CONTACT: Joy Davis
Cultural Resource Management Program
Division of Continuing Studies,
University of Victoria
PO Box 3030
Victoria, British Columbia, V8W 3N6
TELEPHONE: 604-721-8462; FAX:
604-721-8774

PRESERVATION IN ENGLAND

DATE AND LOCATION: June 16-July 1, York, England
COST: \$1,950
Study tour examines the practice of preservation in another country. Informal seminars provide a context for understanding sites where topics such as preservation education, building conservation, archeology, architecture, interpretation, planning, the listing process and landscape preservation are illustrated and discussed. Lectures and site visits.
INTENDED AUDIENCE: Students in preservation degree programs who seek to expand their course work; professionals wanting to broaden their knowledge; anyone who is curious about preservation

CO-SPONSORS: English Heritage
CONTACT: Dr. Timothy J. Crimmins or
Rolayne Venator
History Division, Georgia State
University
University Plaza
Atlanta, GA 30303-3083
TELEPHONE: 404-651-2250; FAX:
404-651-1745

PACIFIC NW PRESERVATION FIELD SCHOOL

DATE AND LOCATION: June 19-28 (tentative), Barton Ranch, Harney County, OR
COST: \$3,000 tuition, room and board (college credit avail.)
Field school focus will be on the Peter French Round Barn, Barton Ranch, in the Oregon high desert. Built in the 1880s, on the National Register, provides experience in restoring vernacular architecture. Comprehensive sessions on historical archeology, history, folklore, cultural landscapes, preservation technology, plus hands-on workshops that will restore the barn.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: University students with interest in preservation, federal and state cultural resource managers, and technicians

CO-SPONSORS: Oregon State Parks, State Historic Preservation Office, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon Historical Society
CONTACT: Donald Peting, Director
Historic Preservation Program,
University of Oregon
5233 University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403-5233
TELEPHONE: 503-346-3631; FAX:
503-346-3626

CHARLESTON PRESERVATION FIELD SCHOOL

DATE AND LOCATION: June, 2 weeks, dates TBA, Charleston, SC
COST: TBA
Introduces the preservation process using the historic architecture of Charleston as a field site. Topics include preservation strategies and economics, planning and community development, interpretation and site management, local government and non-profit agencies, preservation education, preserva-

tion and environmental issues, and African American history.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Undergraduates, graduate students, and working professionals

CO-SPONSORS: Charleston-area preservation organizations
CONTACT: Dr. Robert R. Weyeneth
University of South Carolina
Department of History
Columbia, SC 29208
TELEPHONE: 803-777-5195; FAX:
803-777-4494

PRESERVING MARITIME HERITAGE

DATE AND LOCATION: July 5-14, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada
COST: \$590 (Canadian)
Comprehensive look at the nature of maritime heritage, its contexts, practical problems and opportunities to preserve and interpret it effectively. Topics include growth of collections, philosophical and ethical considerations, current networks and resources, preservation and conservation approaches, curatorial issues, information management systems, floating vessels, underwater archeological sites.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Curators and others involved in the collection and preservation of maritime heritage

CONTACT: Joy Davis
Cultural Resource Management Program
Division of Continuing Studies,
University of Victoria
PO Box 3030
Victoria, British Columbia, V8W 3N6
TELEPHONE: 604-721-8462; FAX:
604-721-8774

CULTURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION AND THE LAW

DATE AND LOCATION: Sept. 11-13, Reno, NV
COST: \$375 (college credit avail.)
The use of the laws to protect resources and the impact the law will have on future land management decisions. Recommends ways to enhance responsible planning. Substance of Archaeological Resource Protection Act and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and

other laws covered and the potential impact of litigation on traditional land-managing decisions.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Cultural resource managers, archeologists
CONTACT: Leanne Stone
University of Nevada, Reno
Division of Continuing Education/048
Reno, NV 89557
TELEPHONE: 702-784-4046; FAX:
702-784-4801

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONFERENCE

DATE AND LOCATION: Sept. 21-23,
Lexington, KY
COST: \$60-70
6th statewide conference offering multiple tracks on many facets of historic preservation. May include African American heritage, ADA and historic buildings, advocacy workshop, affordable housing, new design in historic districts, archeological landmarks, certified local governments, Civil War sites preservation, computers for survey, National Register, GIS, heritage education, heritage tourism.
INTENDED AUDIENCE: Owners of historic properties, certified local government staff and board, Main Street coordinators, preservation professionals, museums and historical societies, general Kentucky audience
CO-SPONSORS: Lexington's CLG Program
CONTACT: Becky Shipp
Kentucky Heritage Council
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, KY 40601-1967
TELEPHONE: 502-564-7005; FAX:
502-564-5820

49TH NATIONAL PRESERVATION CONFERENCE

DATE AND LOCATION: Oct. 11-15, Fort Worth, TX
COST: TBA
INTENDED AUDIENCE: Preservationists, architects, neighborhood activists, affordable housing advocates, museum administrators, planning officials, students
CO-SPONSORS: TBA.
CONTACT: Penny Jones/Vikki Ewing
National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036

TELEPHONE: 202-673-4092; FAX:
202-673-4223

HISTORIC METALS: CONSERVATION AND CARE

DATE AND LOCATION: Oct. 29-Nov. 1,
Washington, DC
COST: \$475-525
Metal in its various forms has been a primary material in the construction and ornamentation of historic buildings. Course offers the pathology of these materials as well as their historic use. Both structural and decorative applications will be examined along with their inherent tendencies toward failure. Conservation and/or restoration techniques for these metals will be a primary focus.
INTENDED AUDIENCE: Architects, curators, conservators, administrators, facility managers, engineers, and contractors
CONTACT: Susan Ford Johnson
APTI
PO Box 8178
Fredericksburg, VA 22404
TELEPHONE: 703-373-1621; FAX:
703-373-6050

SEMINAR FOR HISTORICAL ADMINISTRATION

DATE AND LOCATION: Oct. 29-Nov. 18,
Williamsburg, VA
COST: \$1,500 room, board, tuition
Trends in historical scholarship, preservation, administration, and interpretation provide a central focus for the seminar. Case studies, skills workshops, issues forums, panel discussions, and conducted tours of major area museums and sites.
INTENDED AUDIENCE: Museum/historical organization professionals with at least three years experience who are currently in an administrative capacity at their institutions or who expect to assume administrative responsibilities. Limited scholarship assistance is available.
CO-SPONSORS: American Association of State and local history; National Trust for Historic Preservation; American Association of Museums
CONTACT: Peggy McDonald Howells
Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
PO Box 1776
Williamsburg, VA 23187-1776
TELEPHONE: 804-220-7211; FAX:
804-220-7398

ANNUAL PRESERVATION AND REVITALIZATION CONFERENCE

DATE AND LOCATION: early Nov., 2-3 days, specific dates and location TBA, MD
COST: \$25-\$60 (approx.)
Topics TBA. Previous sessions included design concepts on Main Street, waterfront revitalization, railroad and train station preservation, streetscape options, commercial revitalization on Main Street, marketing for historic places and museums, underwater archeology, documenting local culture, farmland preservation, historic landscapes, disaster planning at historic sites/museums, etc.
INTENDED AUDIENCE: Citizens, business, government, non-profit organization staff; interested others
CO-SPONSORS: Maryland Main Street Center; Preservation Maryland; Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions; Maryland Downtown Development Association
CONTACT: Sue King
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032
TELEPHONE: 410-514-7625; FAX:
410-987-4087

HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE

DATE AND LOCATION: 3 days, specific dates and location TBA
COST: None
Addresses all aspects of historic, cultural, and archeological resources stewardship, federal legislative mandates and requirements, and specific details concerning National Historic Preservation Act requirements set forth in Sections 106 and 110.
INTENDED AUDIENCE: Air Force, Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel, both military and civilian
CO-SPONSORS: DOD Agencies named above, plus the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the various state historic preservation officers, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation
CONTACT: R. North Johnson, Historic Preservation Officer
Department of the Navy
Southern Division, NAVFACENG-COM

PO Box 190010
North Charleston, SC 29419-9010
TELEPHONE: 803-743-0990; FAX:
803-743-0993

INTRODUCTION TO THE BLM CULTURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM

DATE AND LOCATION: 1 week, dates and location in western U.S. TBA
COST: TBA; \$800 (approx.)

History of BLM program, relationships to other bureau programs, major legal responsibilities, rules, regulations, and policy, working with tribes, volunteers, docents, law enforcement and other organizations, collections management, paleontology, site management and protection, budget, planning, contracting, education, outreach, interpretation.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Beginning specialists in the cultural heritage program, specialists in other fields who work with the cultural heritage program

CONTACT: George Nelson
BLM National Training Center
9828 North 31st Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85051

TELEPHONE: 602-906-5500; FAX:
602-906-5555

ANTHROPOLOGY AND RELATED SPECIALTIES

NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

DATE AND LOCATION: June 12-16, location in western U.S. TBA
COST: TBA; \$800 (approx.)

Lectures and practical exercises to assist participants in understanding legislative mandates and trust responsibilities, consultation requirements, documenting consultation, working with tribal governments and dynamics, establishing mechanisms for day-to-day operations with tribes, inter-cultural communication, sacred sites/traditional use areas, NEPA, land use planning, lifeways, belief systems.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Land managers and specialists who have responsibilities for coordinating programs and consulting with Native American peoples and organizations.

CO-SPONSORS: American Indian Justice Center

CONTACT: George Nelson
BLM National Training Center
9828 North 31st Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85051
TELEPHONE: 602-906-5500; FAX:
602-906-5555

see also Common Ground

ANTHROPOLOGY

ABBE MUSEUM FIELD SCHOOL

DATE AND LOCATION: Spring, 1 week, specific dates TBA, Bar Harbor, ME
COST: \$350 (approx.); EDIS/CEU
Participate in an archeological investigation of the Ruth Moore site on Great Gott Island, learn excavation techniques, recording techniques, analysis of data.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Anyone interested in archeology

CONTACT: Anne Stocking
Abbe Museum
PO Box 286
Bar Harbor, ME 04605
TELEPHONE: 207-288-3519

THE NUTS AND BOLTS OF CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN TEXAS: A WORKSHOP FOR PROFESSIONAL ARCHEOLOGISTS

DATE AND LOCATION: Spring, 1 day, specific date and TX location TBA
COST: \$15

Update on revisions to the rules of the antiquities code; who, which, what, and when to comply; case study illustrating acceptable reports, site assessments, and mitigation plans.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Archeologists conducting field investigations under state and federal laws

CONTACT: Nancy Kenmotsu
Texas Historical Commission
PO Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711

TELEPHONE: 512-463-5864; FAX:
512-463-8927

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN ARCHEOLOGY

DATE AND LOCATION: May 1-2,
Minneapolis, MN
COST: \$250 (college credit avail.)

A comprehensive introduction to geographic information systems (GIS) and

their use in archeological research and management. Basic principles of GIS, compared to computer assisted drafting (CAD) and computer assisted mapping (CAM). Public domain and commercial data sources. Examples of data products are presented and evaluated. Role of global positioning systems (GPS). Applications of GIS.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Cultural resource managers, archeologists

CONTACT: Leanne Stone
University of Nevada, Reno
Division of Continuing Education/048
Reno, NV 89557

TELEPHONE: 702-784-4046; FAX:
702-784-4801

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL FOREST FIELD SCHOOL

DATE AND LOCATION: May 22-June 28,
Allegheny National Forest, Warren, PA
COST: \$325-\$1,962

Field training in prehistoric archeology at a Middle Woodland residential site; project is designed to characterize the horizontal extent, vertical integrity, and nature of the Middle Woodland occupation using state-of-the-art recording, recovery, documentation, and analysis procedures.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: High school, undergraduate, post-baccalaureate students

CO-SPONSORS: U.S. Forest Service,
Allegheny National Forest

CONTACT: Allen Quinn
Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute
501 East 38th Street
Erie, PA 16546

TELEPHONE: 814-824-2140; FAX:
814-824-2594

GEOPHYSICAL REMOTE SENSING AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE PROTECTION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN THE EASTERN U.S.

DATE AND LOCATION: May, 1 1/2 weeks,
Colonial NHP, Jamestown, VA
COST: TBA

Introduces the uses of geophysical remote sensing in the eastern United States, while gathering baseline data to assist in future work on other eastern U.S. sites. Techniques include soil conductivity, soil resistivity, proton magnetometry, and ground penetrating radar.

Participants also learn how this data is incorporated into geographic information systems and specifically GEOSYS and Atlas*GIS.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Cultural sites managers, archeologists

CO-SPONSORS: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

CONTACT: Jane M. Sundberg
Colonial National Historical Park
PO Box 210

Yorktown, VA 23690

TELEPHONE: 804-898-3400 ext. 56

OLD STURBRIDGE VILLAGE FIELD SCHOOL IN HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGY

DATE AND LOCATION: June 12-July 28, Sturbridge, MA

COST: \$995 (college credit avail.)

Introduces the theories and methods of historical archeology and their use for museum-based research. Extensive fieldwork on the 19th century site of a family of Native American and African American descent. Participants will learn about 19th century rural New England social history and material culture.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: College and graduate students interested in archeology and museums, museum researchers and educators interested in learning how archeology can be used in developing museum interpretive programs

CO-SPONSORS: Tufts University, Medford, MA

CONTACT: Ed Hood
Old Sturbridge Village
1 Old Sturbridge Village Rd.
Sturbridge, MA 01566
TELEPHONE: 508-347-3362; FAX:
508-347-5375

7TH ANNUAL POPLAR FOREST-UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA SUMMER FIELD SCHOOL IN HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGY

DATE AND LOCATION: June 19-July 15; or June 19-July 22, 4-5 weeks, Forest, VA
COST: \$250 (college credit avail.)

Method and theory of fieldwork in historical archeology, practical skills of excavation and recording. Emphasis on Jefferson's garden and early 19th century slave quarters at Poplar Forest. Excavation, processing and identifying

artifacts, using computerized database on artifacts and documents. Lectures on landscape history, plantation life, soil analysis, and remote sensing. Field trips, diary.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Undergraduate and graduate students, preservation professionals, interested others; strenuous daily activity requires physical endurance and excellent health

CO-SPONSORS: University of Virginia, Division of Continuing Education, Lynchburg Center

CONTACT: Dr. Barbara Heath
The Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest
PO Box 419
Forest, VA 24551
TELEPHONE: 804-525-1806; FAX:
804-525-7252

SASKATCHEWAN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FIELD SCHOOL

DATE AND LOCATION: June 27-30, July 1-4 (2 sessions), Bursay, Saskatchewan, Canada

COST: \$30 members, \$40 non-members
Supervised archeological excavation opportunity.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: General public
CONTACT: Tim Jones
Saskatchewan Archaeological Society
#5-816 1st Avenue N
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, S7K 1V3
TELEPHONE: 306-664-4124; FAX:
306-665-1928

OLD ERIE FORTS AT PRESQUE ISLE SCHOOL

DATE AND LOCATION: June, July, Aug (monthly), Erie, PA

COST: \$325-\$1,962

Archeological excavations will be conducted on two historic forts in Erie, PA: the British Fort Presque Isle (1753-1759) and the American garrison (1795-1815). Participants will be exposed to the latest methodologies in archeology, excavation techniques, field photography, mapping, laboratory procedures, artifact analysis, computer applications, archival documentation; open site excavation, interpretation of cultural history.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: High school, undergraduate, post-baccalaureate students

CO-SPONSORS: Erie Bicentennial Commission; City of Erie, Pennsylvania
CONTACT: Judith Thomas
Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute
501 East 38th Street
Erie, PA 16546
TELEPHONE: 814-824-2106; FAX:
814-824-2594

ARCHEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL

DATE AND LOCATION: June-July, 2-4 weeks (several sessions), Logan, UT
COST: \$229-719 (res./non) plus \$250 lab (college credit avail.)

Following an orientation session at Utah State University, participants will camp out while investigating prehistoric and historic sites either on the Colorado Plateau near Moab (where a large rock shelter is being excavated) or in the eastern Great Basin where surveys and excavations are being done in the Jarbidge Mountain of Nevada or on the edge of the Great Salt Lake.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Students, avocational archeologists, government employees wanting experience in archaeology, Native Americans

CO-SPONSORS: Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation
CONTACT: Dr. Bill Fawcett
Utah State University
Dept. of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology
Logan, UT 84322-0730
TELEPHONE: 801-797-1496; FAX:
801-797-1240

ENVIRONMENTAL GEOPHYSICS FIELD SCHOOL

DATE AND LOCATION: June 26-July 21, Athens, GA

COST: \$350 (approx.), 6 hrs. credit (college credit avail.)

Intensive lecture/field course on basic principles and application of those geophysical techniques most appropriate to near-surface (< 10 meters) prospection. Techniques include soil-interface radar, magnetics, resistivity, and conductivity. Course site is an abandoned prehistoric/historic settlement site in the Oconee National Forest that contains historic mill structures and temple mounds.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Upper-level undergraduate students, working professionals in archeology, geology, soil science, environmental engineering, preservation, and technology

CO-SPONSORS: U.S. Forest Service

CONTACT: Ervan G. Garrison
University of Georgia
Department of Geology, GGS Bldg.
Athens, GA 30602

TELEPHONE: 706-542-1097; FAX:
706-542-2425

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

DATE AND LOCATION: June 26-Aug. 4,
Freedom, NH

COST: \$25 equipment/supplies

Basics of site excavation methods and field laboratory procedures. Emphasis on the identification and analysis of prehistoric artifacts and activities. The fundamentals of scientific archeological investigation through direct participation and a hands-on method of instruction. Field and lab work; 8 hours/day; 5 days/week. Program structured in three 2-week sessions; can enroll for 2-week + minimum.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: University level students, avocational archeologists, governmental agency personnel who interact with cultural resource management programs

CO-SPONSORS: Institute for New Hampshire Studies, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, NH 03264-1600

CONTACT: Richard A. Boisvert, PhD
New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources

19 Pillsbury Street

PO Box 2043

Concord, NH 03302-2043

TELEPHONE: 603-271-3483; FAX:
603-271-3433

NATIONAL POLICY WORKSHOP ON PROTECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON PRIVATE LANDS

DATE AND LOCATION: June, specific dates and location TBA

COST: TBA

Nationally recognized experts in historic preservation, archeological protection and management, land-use planning, land development, land-use law, and land conservation meet with

members of the public to develop a set of national policies to protect archeological sites on private land.

Additionally, they propose an action agenda and a policy workshop outline for state, local, and tribal institutions to use in developing their own policies and action plans.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Landowners, planners, cultural resource managers

CO-SPONSORS: Archaeological Conservancy, Society for American Archaeology, Society for Historical Archaeology

CONTACT: Susan L. Henry
National Park Service
Interagency Resources Division (413)
PO Box 37127

Washington, DC 20013-7127

TELEPHONE: 202-343-9514; FAX: 202-343-1836

WE DIG ALEXANDRIA ARCHEOLOGY

DATE AND LOCATION: July, 1 week (2 sessions), specific dates TBA, Alexandria, VA

COST: \$250 per session

Participants work directly with city archeologists to excavate a site in Alexandria, to learn more about the town's history and about how archeological methods uncover the past. Excavation techniques, identify and date historic artifacts in the city laboratory, study the history of a site, understand why historic resources are endangered and how to protect the past. Walking tours, field trips.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Interested students, ages 12-16

CONTACT: Summer Camp Coordinator
Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street, #327
Alexandria, VA 22314
TELEPHONE: 703-838-4399

ARCHEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL

DATE AND LOCATION: Summer, 8 weeks, specific dates TBA, Lexington, KY

COST: TBA (college credit avail.)

Archeological field school in historic and prehistoric archeology, featuring excavation at a Shaker village and Mississippian period sites, basic laboratory procedures, identification and

analysis of artifacts for in-site or public interpretation.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: College students

CO-SPONSORS: Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, Inc.

CONTACT: Dr. Kim McBride
Department of Anthropology,
University of Kentucky
211 Lafferty Hall
Lexington, KY 40508-0024

TELEPHONE: 606-257-2710; FAX:
606-323-1959

ARCHEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL

DATE AND LOCATION: Summer, 8 weeks,
Medford, OR

COST: TBA

Methods used to recover artifacts and other information from prehistoric and historic sites; introduction to survey, mapping, recording and excavation techniques. Site used is the Hanley Farm, containing archeological materials ranging in age from at least 5,000 years ago to the modern era.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Students, undergraduate and adult

CO-SPONSORS: Southern Oregon State College

CONTACT: Carol Bruce-Fritz
Southern Oregon Historical Society
106 North Central Avenue
Medford, OR 97501-5926

TELEPHONE: 503-773-6536; FAX:
503-776-7994

ARCHEOLOGICAL COMPLIANCE FOR PROJECT SPONSORS AND AGENCY PERSONNEL

DATE AND LOCATION: Fall, 1 day, specific date TBA, Austin, TX

COST: \$25

Introduction to federal and state laws, key players and steps in the compliance process, contracting with an archeologist.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Project sponsors, non-archeologists completing compliance documents at federal and state agencies

CONTACT: Nancy Kehmotsu
Texas Historical Commission
PO Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711

TELEPHONE: 512-463-5864; FAX:
512-463-8927

**NATIONAL SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
CULTURAL RESOURCES TRAINING PROGRAM**

DATE AND LOCATION: Jan. through Dec., each SCS state office will schedule as needed

COST: None

Modules 1 through 7 are 15-20 minute videotapes accompanying a student workbook to provide self-paced or group study on identifying, evaluating, and planning for the presence of cultural resources. Module 8 is a 1- or 2-day field workshop identifying artifacts and other cultural resources while laying out land- and water-use projects.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Primarily intended for Soil Conservation Service employees

CONTACT: Michael Kaczor
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
PO Box 2890, Room 6140-S
Washington, DC 20013-2890
TELEPHONE: 202-720-2307

**PRESERVATION AND EXPLORATION IN THE
SHADOW OF JOHN SMITH**

DATE AND LOCATION: Fall, 3 lecture series, specific dates TBA, Williamsburg, VA
COST: \$10 for series

Three lecture series with time for questions and a reception to meet the speaker. One lecture specific to the Jamestown Rediscovery archeological project, two on related topics.

Intended Audience: Archeologists, historians, general public

CONTACT: Ann Berry
Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA)
Yeardley House
Jamestown, VA 23081
TELEPHONE: 804-229-0421

**LOW ALTITUDE LARGE SCALE AERIAL
RECONNAISSANCE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE
MANAGERS**

DATE AND LOCATION: May 5-14 and August 1-9, San Juan College, Farmington, NM

COST: Free

Workshop will include both lectures on the theory and practice of LALSR and practical experience in the construction of the aircraft and flight training. Included

will be discussions of photo interpretation as it applies to LALSR photography, and the application of LALSR to cultural resource management. LALSR has been applied to the recording of archeological and historical sites and features, as well as the monitoring of water pollution and land fills. LALSR offers an efficient means of gathering high resolution photography at low cost.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Archeologists, architects, and cultural resource managers.

CO-SPONSORS: National Park Service and San Juan College

CONTACT: Steven De Vore
National Park Service
12795 West Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225-0287
TELEPHONE: 303-969-2882; FAX: 303-987-6675

see also Common Ground

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

see Common Ground

ETHNOGRAPHY

**NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT AND NATIVE
AMERICAN COMMUNITIES: LEARNING ABOUT
EACH OTHER**

DATE AND LOCATION: Spring or Summer, 5 days, specific dates and locations TBA
COST: TBA

Workshops provides a forum in which American Indians, Alaska natives, native Hawaiians, and National Park Service staff can exchange ideas and information. Discussions, case studies, and a field trip will help participants learn about Native American concerns for heritage resources, confidentiality of information, repatriation, interpretive programs, legislation, park planning, and policies.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: National Park Service staff who work with Native Americans and Native American resources, and cultural and natural resource specialists from Native American groups with traditional ties to resources in national parks.

CONTACT: Miki Crespi or Jenny Masur
National Park Service, Anthropology

Division, Applied Ethnography Program
PO Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127
TELEPHONE: 202-343-8156; FAX:
202-343-5260

**VARIOUS COURSES IN PREVENTIVE
CONSERVATION, ETHNOGRAPHIC AND
ARCHEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION**

DATE AND LOCATION: 1- to 2-week courses, specific dates TBA, Los Angeles, CA

COST: None

INTENDED AUDIENCE: TBA

CONTACT: Nicholas Price
The Getty Conservation Institute
4503 Glencoe Avenue
Marina del Rey, CA 90292-7913
TELEPHONE: 310-822-2299; FAX:
310-821-9409

see also Common Ground

ETHNOHISTORY see Common Ground

MARINE ARCHEOLOGY (DIVING)

see Common Ground

ANTHROPOLOGY—OTHER

**FORENSIC ARCHEOLOGY: FIELD AND LAB
METHODS IN THE LOCATION, RECOVERY AND
ANALYSIS OF HUMAN REMAINS IN A RURAL
SETTING**

DATE AND LOCATION: May 22-26, Erie, PA
COST: \$450/student, \$550/professional
State-of-the-art techniques employed by forensic anthropologists in the search for and recovery of human remains and forensic sites. Extensive hands-on experience via open-field searches, actual excavation, analysis of skeletonized remains, report preparation. Search techniques, defining and mapping site, house fire and disaster, documentation, roles of forensic specialists, and others.

INTENDED AUDIENCE: Anthropology graduate and advanced undergraduate students, coroners, medical examiner office personnel, law enforcement officials

CONTACT: Dr. Dennis C. Dirkmaat
Department of Anthropology,
Mercyhurst College
Glenwood Hills
Erie, PA 10546
TELEPHONE: 814-824-2105; FAX:
814-824-2594

Implementing the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

From the Met to the Pueblo of Zuni

The first grant specifically for repatriating a cultural item will fund a trip to New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art for five representatives of New Mexico's Pueblo of Zuni—including three religious leaders—to accompany a War God, or ahayu:da, back to its reservation shrine. The grant also underwrites the Pueblo's wish to document, in words and pictures, the repatriation of the ahayu:da, which is both a sacred object and an object of cultural patrimony.

The repatriation process, which began with consultation between the Pueblo of Zuni and the museum, concluded with the required notice of intent to repatriate published in the *Federal Register* on November 23.

Repatriation awards, in contrast to documentation awards, were established to help tribes with the actual logistics of the repatriation process. Applications for repatriation grants are considered only after NAGPRA-mandated consultation, submission of a formal claim, and publication of a notice in the *Federal Register*. There are no dead-

lines for repatriation awards; applications are considered as they arrive. Awards range from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

Proposers Likely to Break Bank

Deadlines passed, applications are streaming in for the \$2.295 million in grants Congress appropriated for FY1995 to help tribes and museums implement NAGPRA. So far, it looks like funds requested will outstrip funds available.

Selection criteria are similar to last year's, with proposals for collaborations that pool resources favored. Awards will be announced in July.

Repatriation Proposed to Unrecognized Tribe

The NAGPRA review committee, meeting in Los Angeles on January 16, 17, and 18, heard evidence from California's Fort Hunter Liggett that remains in its possession are related to the Salinan Nation, a tribe that is not federally recognized. The committee recommended that the Fort work with the Salinan Indian Tribal Council, the California Native American Heritage Commission, and any other Native American group interested in the issue to develop a satisfactory

plan for the disposition of the remains.

The committee also discussed the Commonwealth of Virginia's request for a recommendation on culturally unidentifiable remains in its possession. The committee recommended that the commonwealth work with the state archeologist, the Nansemond Indian Tribe, the state's seven other recognized tribes, and any interested Native American group to draft a plan for dealing with the issue.

In discussing their 1993-94 report to Congress, committee members agreed to recommend that more funds be appropriated for implementing the act. They will also advise broadening the act's applicability.

The committee has developed draft recommendations on culturally unidentifiable remains from museum and agency collections and unclaimed human remains and cultural items from federal and tribal lands. Once completed, the committee intends to publish its recommendations for public comment.

The meeting was cosponsored by the Los Angeles City/County Indian Commission, the American Indian Studies Center at the University of California-

Los Angeles, and the L.A. County Museum of Natural History.

Workshops Etc.

NAGPRA program representatives will make presentations, conduct workshops, or teach classes on implementing NAGPRA at:

KEEPERS OF THE TREASURES ANNUAL MEETING, Sioux Falls, SD, May 8-11. Contact Mary Stuart McCamy Irion, (202) 673-4207.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS ANNUAL MEETING, Philadelphia, PA, May 22-25. Contact Mandy Murphy, (202) 343-4101.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE, Nome, AK, July 25-28 (workshop on international repatriation organized by Keepers of the Treasures-Alaska). Contact Jana Harcharek, (907) 852-0250 x233.

For additional information contact Jean Kelley of the NAGPRA staff.

For More Information

Contact Timothy McKeown, NAGPRA Program Leader, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, (202) 343-4101, fax (202) 523-1547.

Scoping It Out

Making Up for Missed Math Classes

JANET L. FRIEDMAN

OKAY, YOU GUYS. I know you all went to school to be archeologists. I know you studied liberal arts because they fascinated you—and incidentally allowed you to avoid math classes. But from now on, you need to be accountants.” So began a recent staff meeting at Dames & Moore’s cultural resource services group, where we practiced writing billing setups and work item breakdowns until we got them right.

My company subscribes to a “sell and do” philosophy. That means a “principal in charge” is responsible for finding clients, writing proposals, developing estimates, managing a crew, adhering to a budget and schedule, satisfying clients, writing reports, and collecting on overdue accounts. This may not differ drastically from what other consulting firms do, but it is a different world than what we cultural resource types may have expected.

Archeology is the fun part. We understand the work, we were trained to do it well, and we are committed to contributing to our field. It’s not concern over excavation techniques that wakes us at three in the morning; it’s worry about completing thirty 2-meter excavation units on time and on budget.

The bottom line is that few preservation specialists are trained to take care of the bottom line. Are there any archeology programs that require classes in accounting? Is anyone denied a master’s in historic preservation because he or she lacked business administration credits?

Archeologists have a reputation for disdaining the business of their business, of focusing solely on the purity of what they do. Too often, this may mean fieldwork that is seriously over budget and reports that are late. “But after all, we are used to working within geologic time frames” is no longer a funny excuse.

We need to focus on the business end of a calculator as well as the business end of a shovel. I’m not suggesting for a minute that we do archeology that is less scientific, or that we sacrifice the resource or our integrity to protect profits. But we can learn to do quality work in a businesslike way and write cost estimates that address the unknowns of excavation without pricing our firms out of competition.

A WELL WRITTEN SCOPE OF WORK, which client and consultant agree to from the beginning, is perhaps the key to a carefully managed project. When surprises require more work than anticipated, consultant and client then have a basis for deciding what to do.

Let’s take a look at a few examples.

The first is a contract to identify and record historic structures along a proposed highway corridor. The scope assumes that, for cost estimating, there are no more than 10 historic structures in the corridor. Once work gets underway, however,

a reconnaissance team finds 20.

This is the time for conversations with the client. At this point, there are several alternatives. The price can be renegotiated, the survey area reduced, or the recording requirements modified. Clearly something’s got to give; double the work can’t be done for the same money.

Instead the field investigator ignores the scope and decides to do less work at each of the sites. As a result, the report is rejected, the schedule destroyed, and the consultant forced into a position of weakness in negotiating to cover budget overruns. And the work still isn’t done. No matter how it ends, this project will not earn a glowing reference from a satisfied client.

IN THE SECOND EXAMPLE, the scope calls for excavating ten 2 x 2 meter units, which—for estimating—are assumed to average no deeper than 1 meter. Once work starts, though, cultural deposits are found that go 2 meters deep. The client is notified; she suggests stopping excavation at 1 meter or reducing the number of units—options rejected by the state historic preservation officer. Ultimately the budget is increased. All parties understand the parameters and participate in the decision.

This is not to say the client was happy with the increase—she wasn’t. But she also did not feel cheated.

Remember: clarify your scope, make sure the work follows it, notify the client of any changes, work together on revisions, and write everything down. An accounting course wouldn’t hurt, either.

This advice may not change your archeo-business career, but it may reduce some of the stress it entails. It may even make it fun.

For more information, contact Janet Friedman at Dames & Moore, Cultural Resource Services, 7101 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 700, Bethesda, Md. 20814, (301) 652-2215, fax (301) 652-4122.



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